

Navigating the Verification Maze

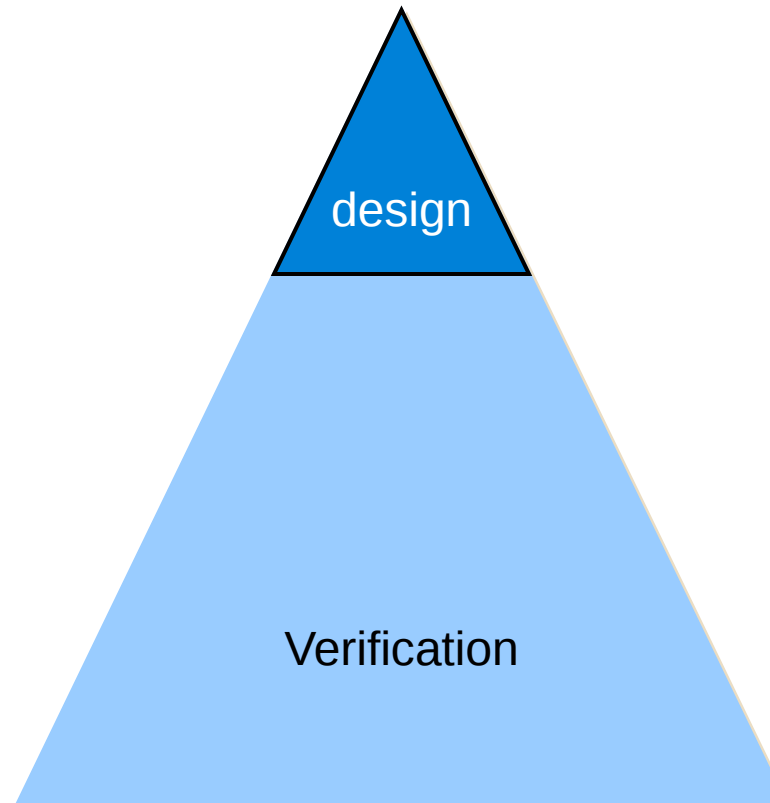
Presenter: **Matthew Taylor**
Senior Member of Technical Staff



Functional Verification

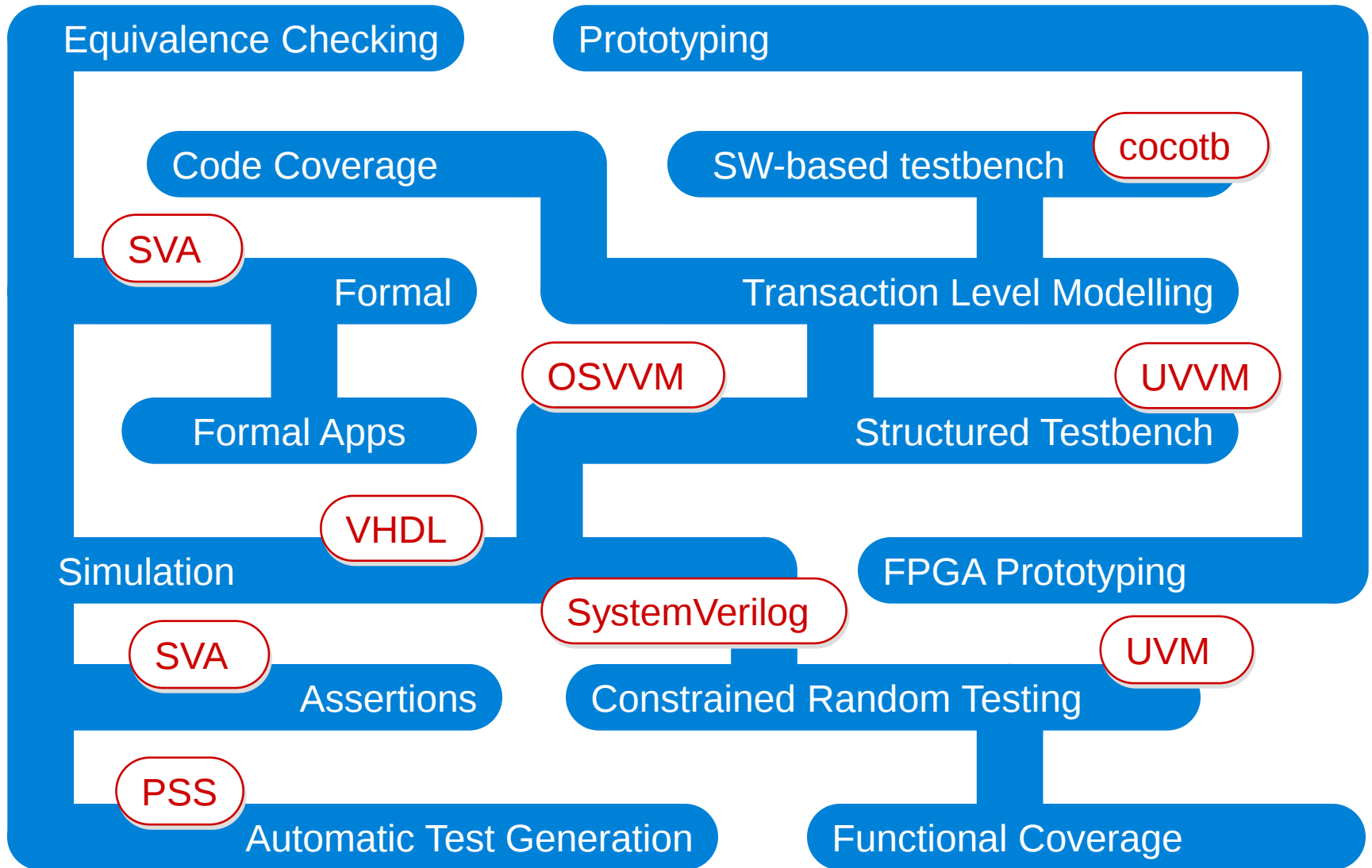


- In this course, we are concerned with Verification
 - how can we find design errors?
- This may be more difficult than doing the design itself



**Widely accepted figure:
Verification accounts for ~70% of project effort**

The Verification Maze



```

module wb_ram # (
    parameter de
    ...
) (
    input wb_clk
    input wb_rst
    input [31:0]
    input [31:0]
    input [3:0]
    input wb_we_
    input wb_cyc
    input wb_stb
    output reg w
    output reg [
    ...
) ;
    
```

```

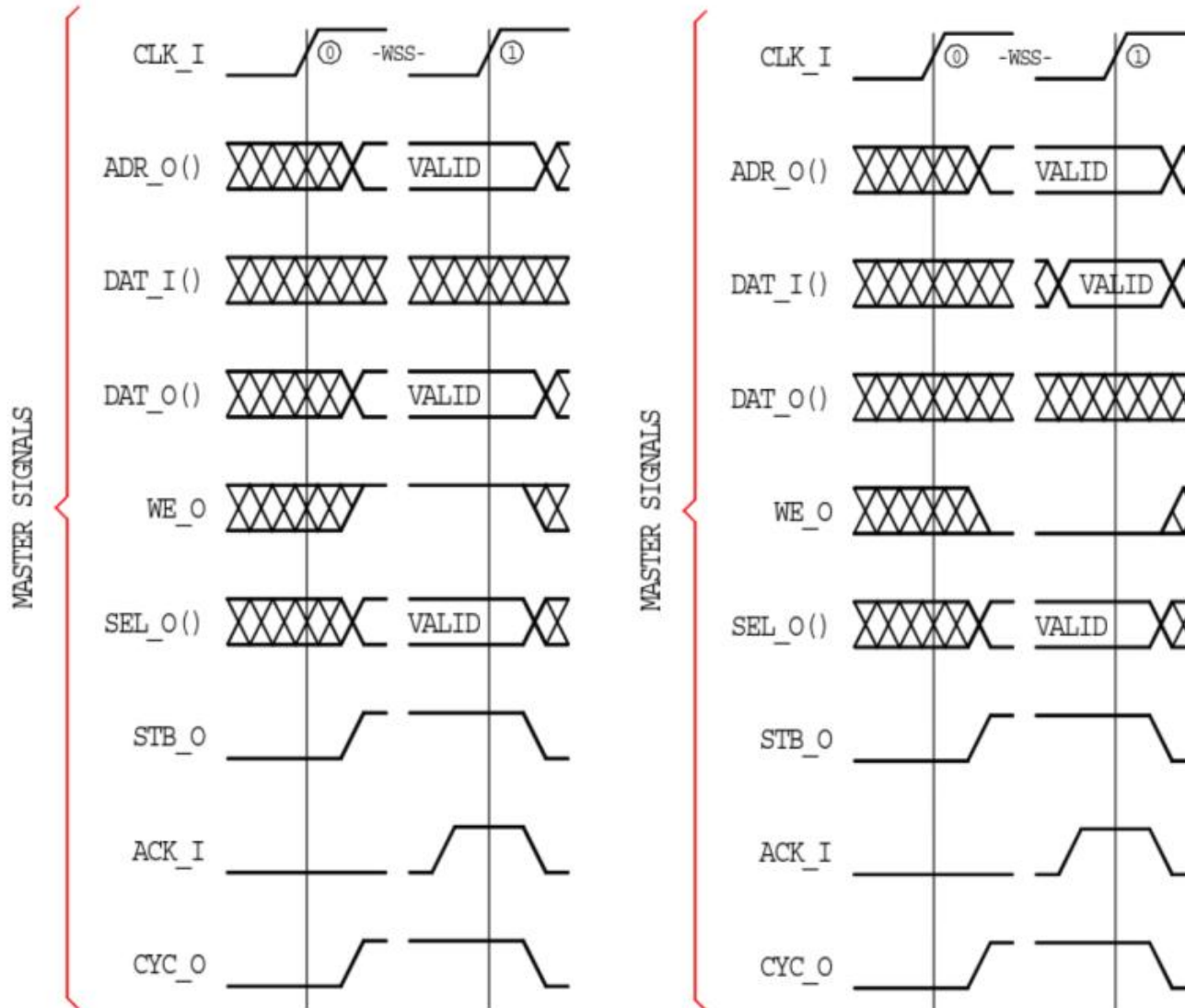
entity wb_ram is
    generic (    depth : integer := 256    ) ;
    port (
        wb_clk_i    : in std_logic;
        wb_rst_i    : in std_logic;
        wb_adr_i    : in std_logic_vector(31 downto 0) ;
        wb_dat_i    : in std_logic_vector(31 downto 0) ;
        wb_sel_i    : in std_logic_vector(3  downto 0) ;
        wb_we_i     : in std_logic;
        wb_cyc_i    : in std_logic;
        wb_stb_i    : in std_logic;
        wb_ack_o    : out std_logic;
        wb_dat_o    : out std_logic_vector(31 downto 0)
    ) ;
end wb_ram;
    
```

Licence

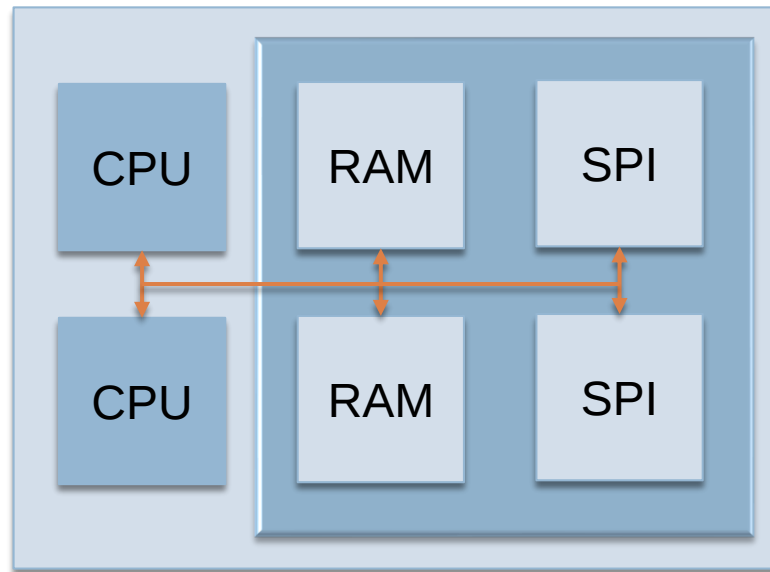


```
/* ISC License
*
* Verilog on-chip RAM with Wishbone interface
*
* Copyright (C) 2014, 2016 Olof Kindgren <olof.kindgren@gmail.com>
*
* Permission to use, copy, modify, and/or distribute this software for any
* purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above
* copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.
*
* THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES
* WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
* MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR
* ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES
* WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN
* ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF
* OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.
*/
```

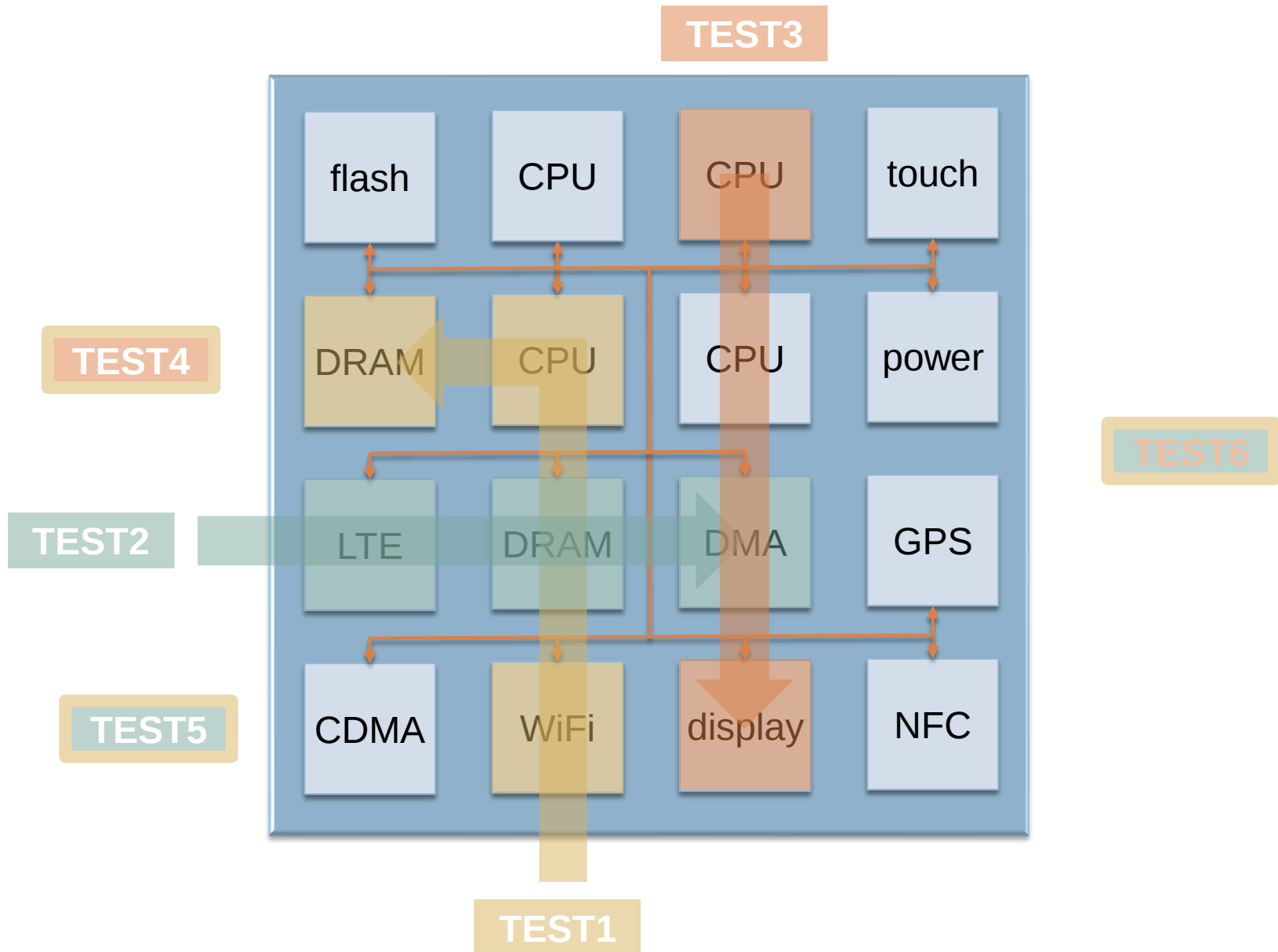
Wishbone Bus



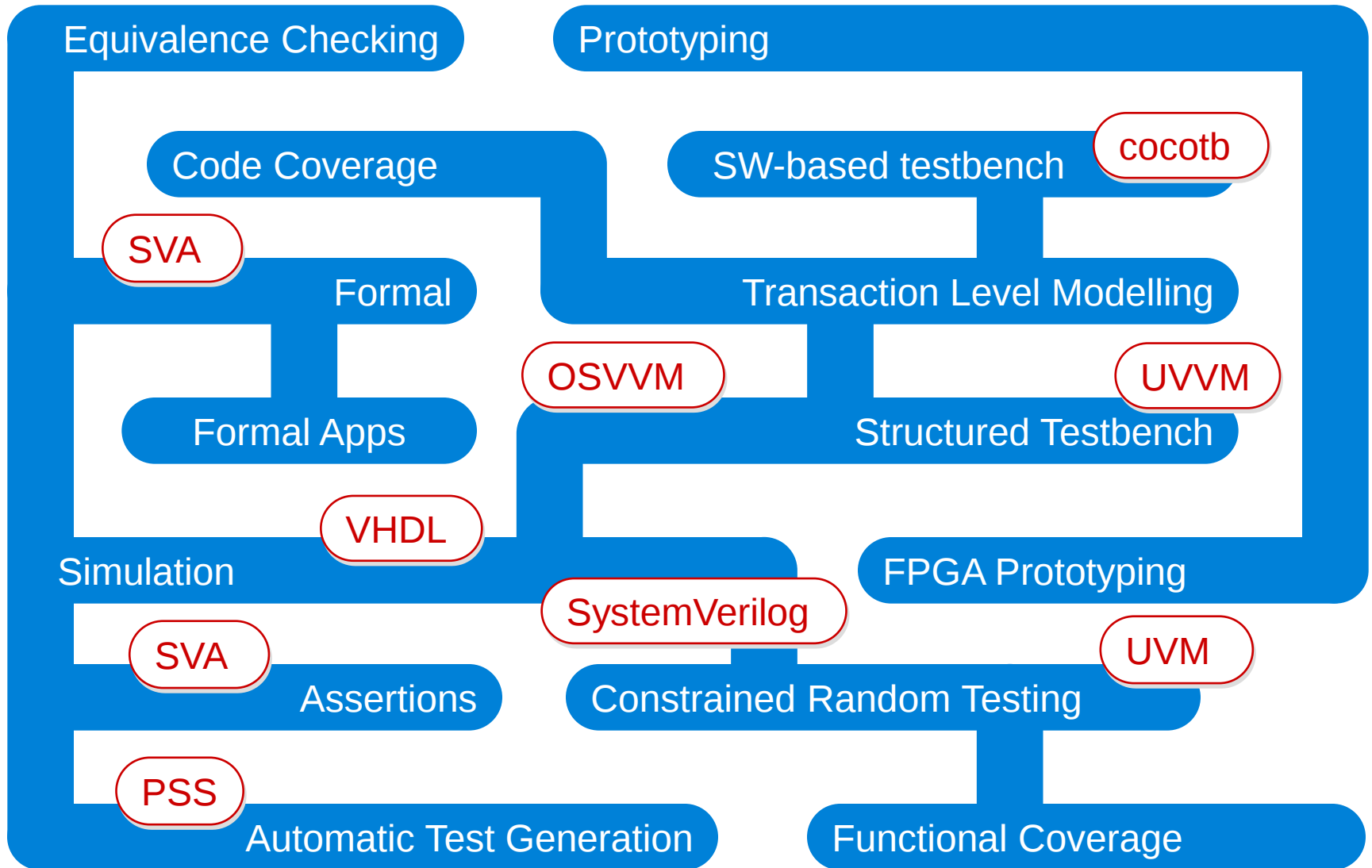
DUT



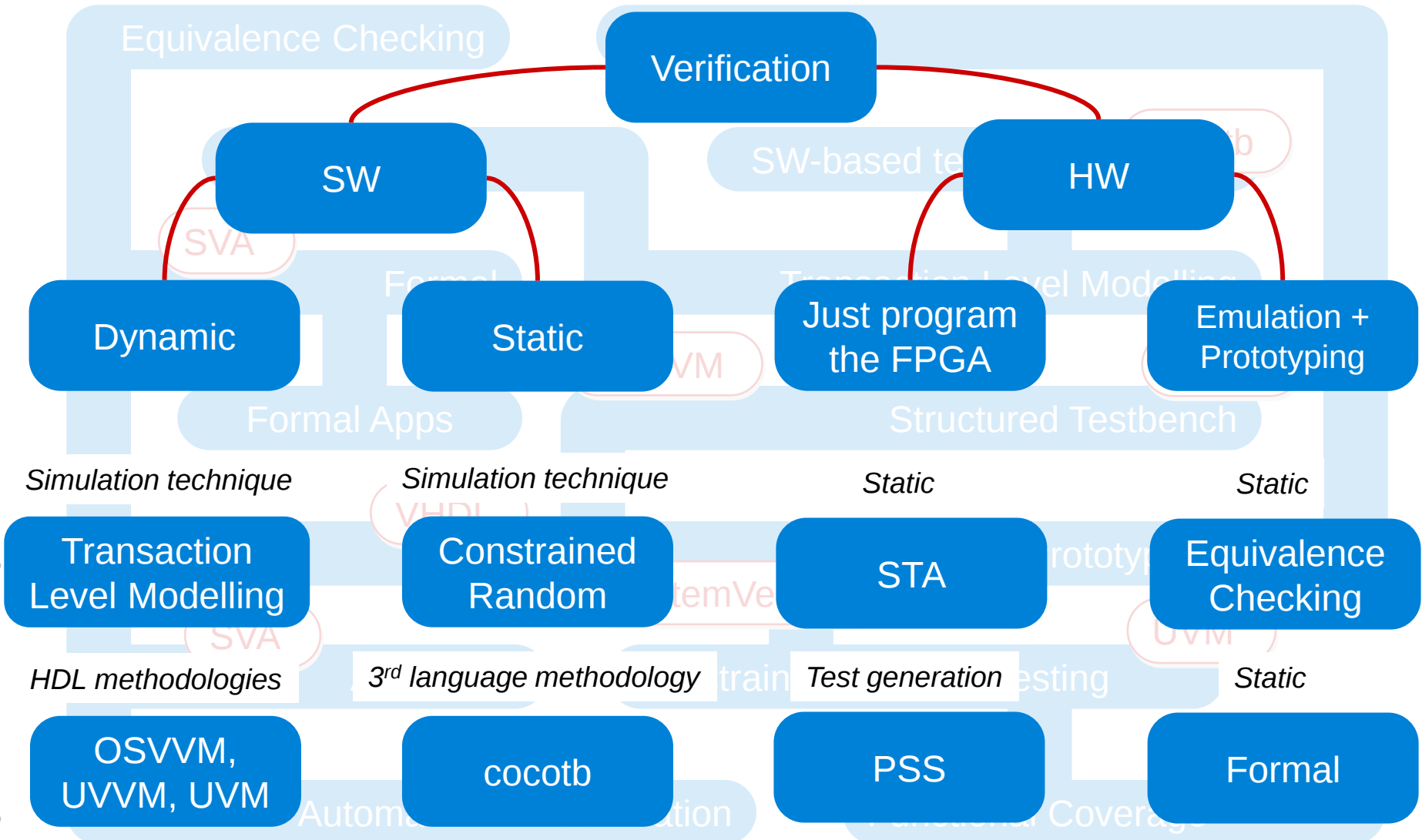
DUT



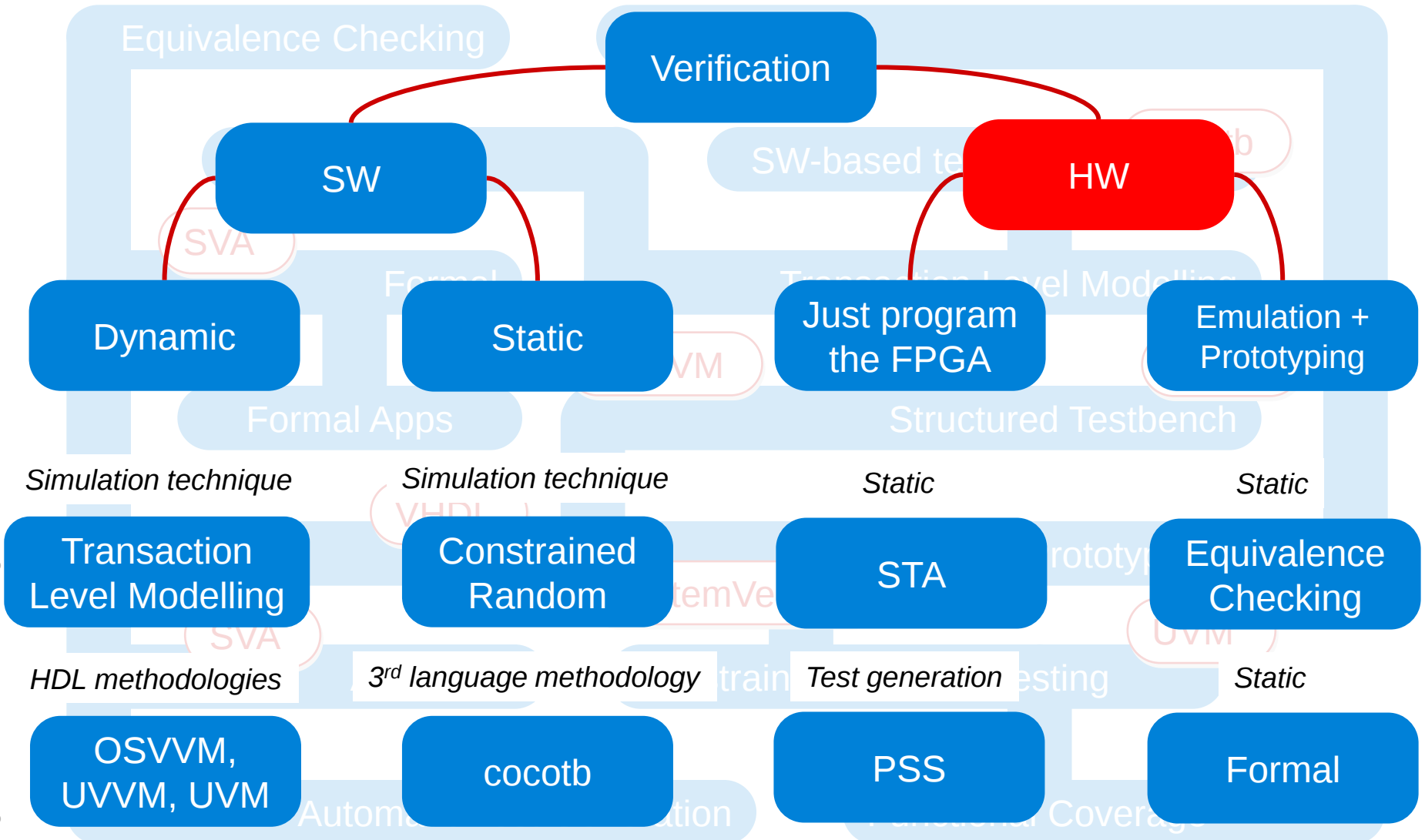
The Verification Maze



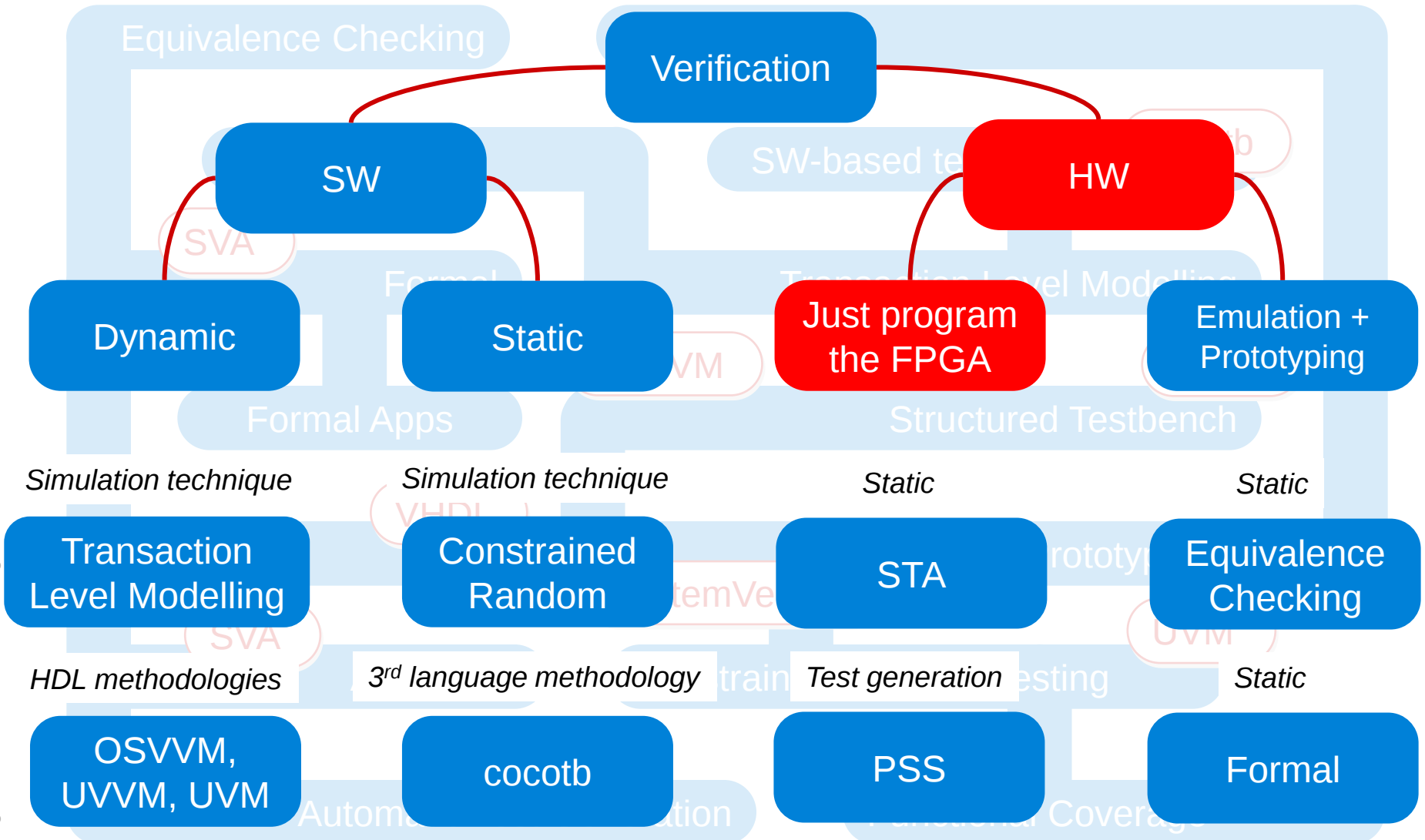
Verification Techniques



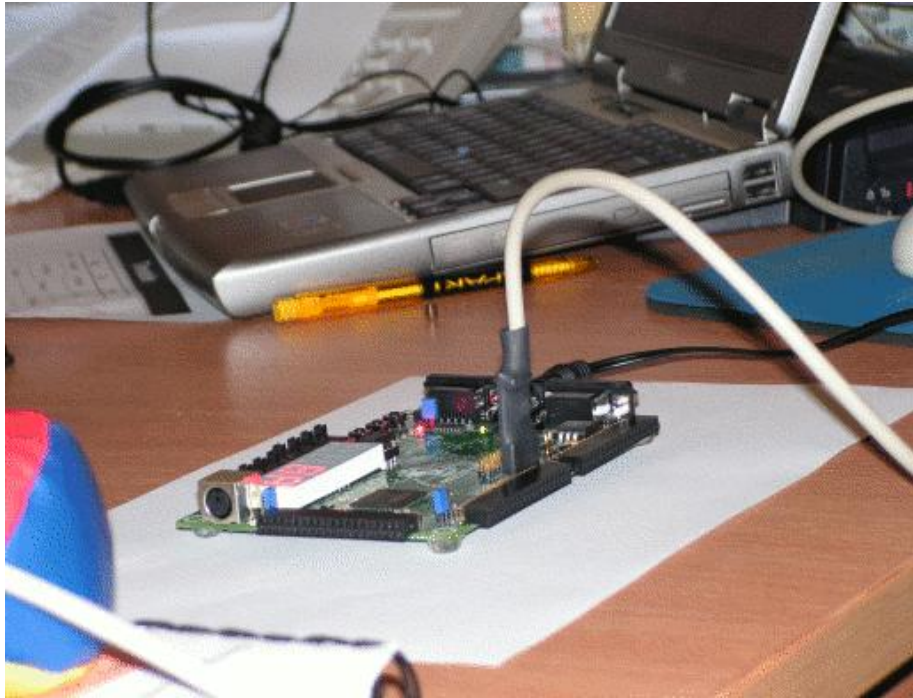
Verification Techniques



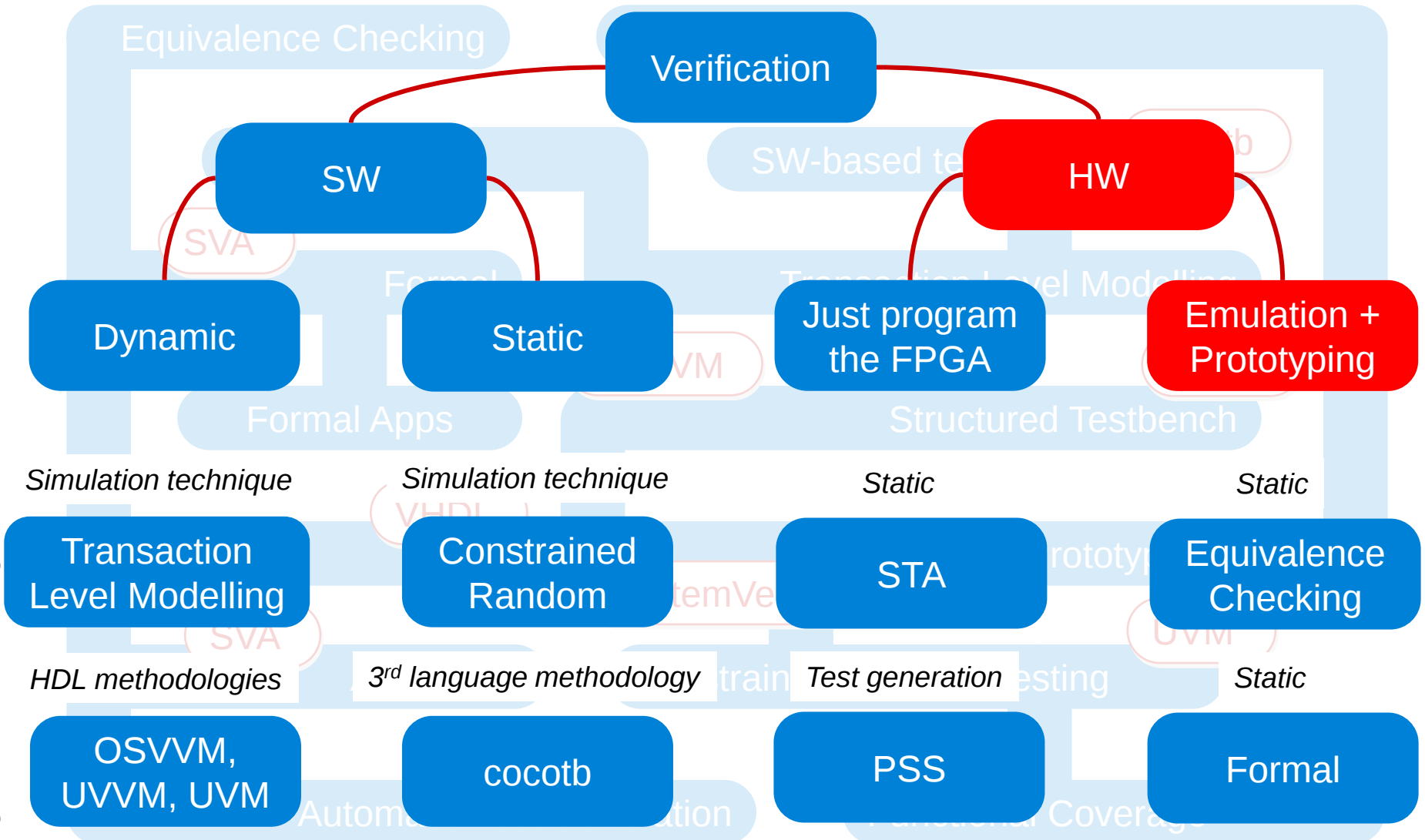
Verification Techniques



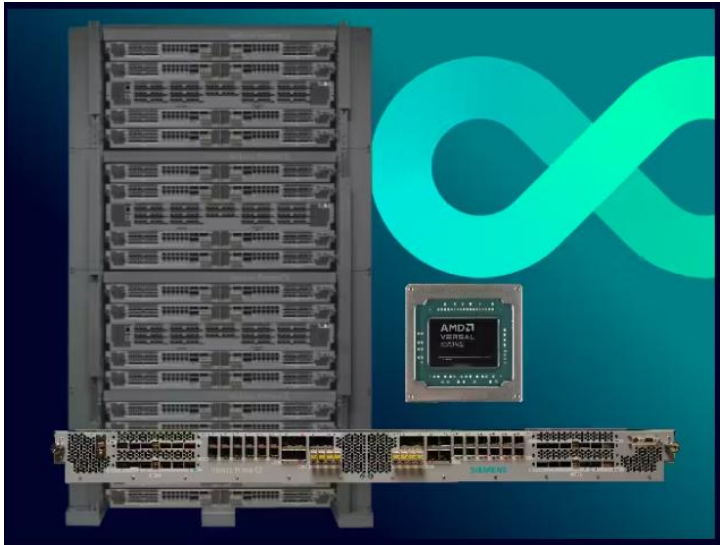
Just Program the FPGA



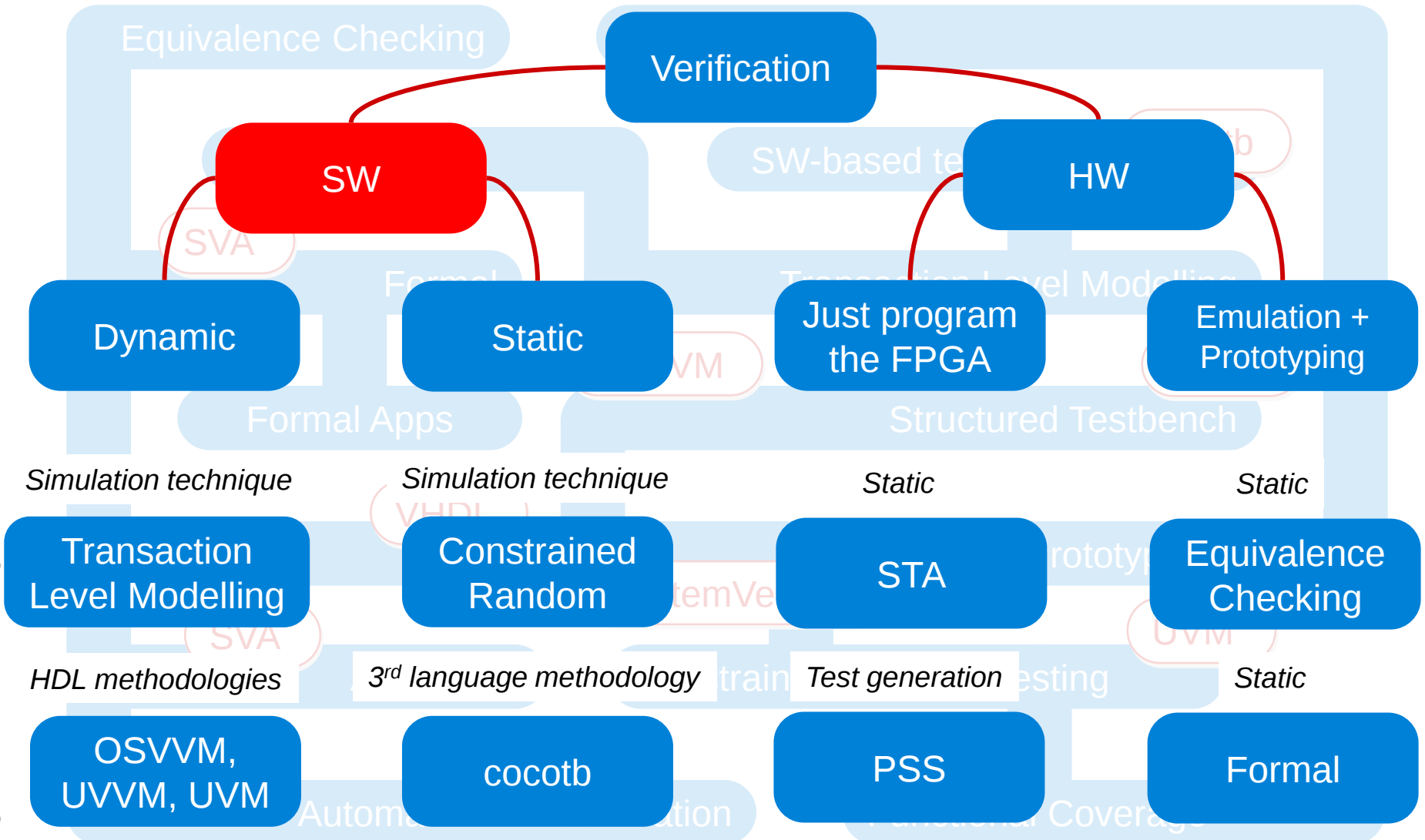
Verification Techniques



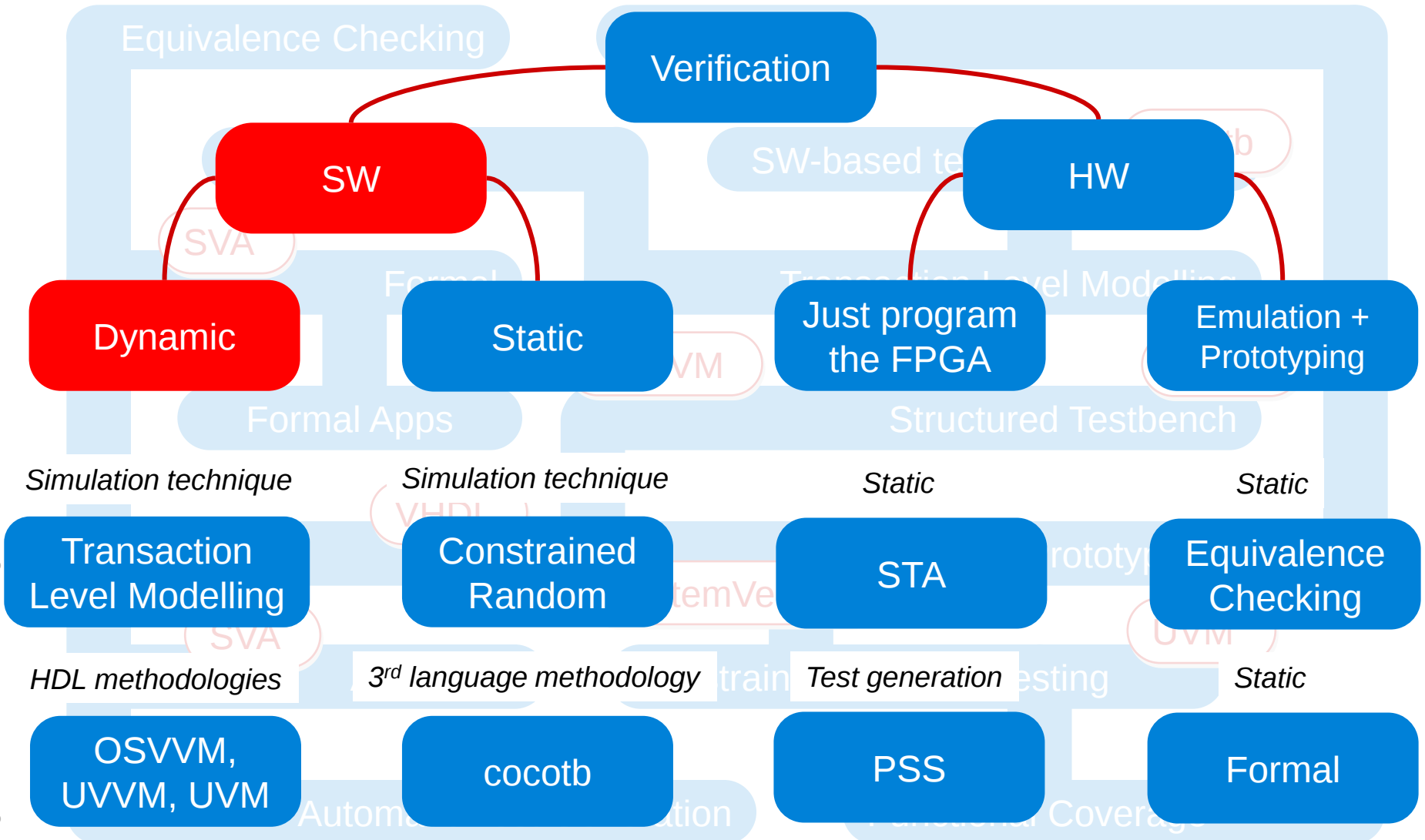
Emulation / Prototyping



Verification Techniques



Verification Techniques



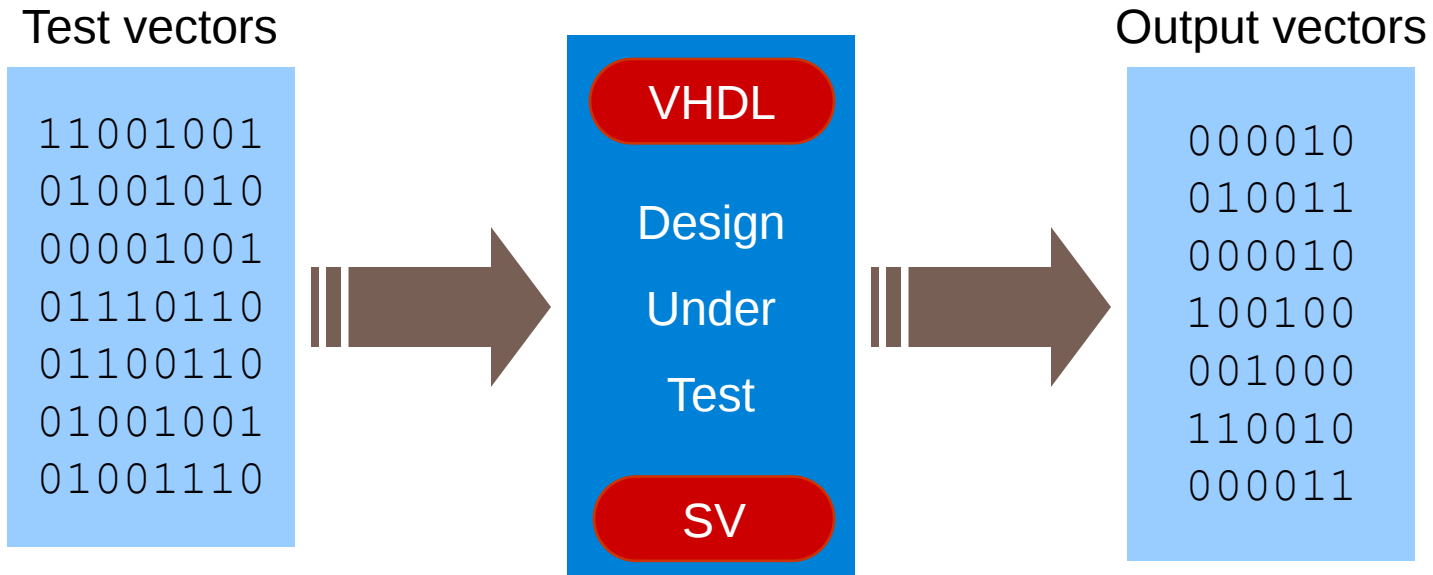
Simulation

- Execute a model of the system
- Most simulation is done at RTL (Register Transfer Level)
 - Simulate the same code which will be synthesized
- Cannot simulate everything – not enough time



- Widely used:
 - simulation is intuitively attractive, looks like the real thing
 - mature, familiar tools
 - excellent debugging

Simulating a Digital System



- Number one tool for functional verification
- Vectors must be created:
 - write a program to do it (“directed”)

OR

- compute them using constrained-random techniques (requires automated checking of output)

Basic Test Bench



```
initial begin
    wb_cyc = 1'b0; wb_stb = 1'b0;
    repeat (3)
        @(posedge wb_clk);

    // do a write
    @(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b0; wb_stb = 1'b0;
                        wb_adr = 32'h0; wb_dat = 32'h12345678; wb_sel = 4'b1111;
                        wb_we  = 1'b1;
    @(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b1; wb_stb = 1'b1;
    @(posedge wb_clk);

    // do a read
    @(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b0; wb_stb = 1'b0;
                        wb_adr = 32'h0; wb_dat = 32'hxxxxxxxx; wb_sel = 4'b1111;
                        wb_we  = 1'b0;
    @(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b1; wb_stb = 1'b1;
    ...
end

wb_ram #(.depth (MEMORY_SIZE)) dut ( ...
```

Basic Test Bench



```
process begin
```

```
    wb_cyc <= '0'; wb_stb <= '0';
```

```
    for I in 1 to 3 loop wait for rising_edge(wb_clk); end loop;
```

```
    -- do a write
```

```
    wait for rising_edge(wb_clk);
```

```
    wb_cyc <= '0'; wb_stb <= '0'; wb_we  = '1';
```

```
    wb_adr = (others => '0'); wb_dat <= X"12345678"; wb_sel <= "1111";
```

```
    wait for rising_edge(wb_clk);
```

```
    wb_cyc = '1'; wb_stb = '1';
```

```
    wait for rising_edge(wb_clk);
```

```
    -- do a read
```

```
    wait for rising_edge(wb_clk);
```

```
    wb_cyc <= '0'; wb_stb <= '0'; wb_we  = '0';
```

```
    wb_adr = (others => '0'); wb_dat <= (others => 'X'); wb_sel <= "1111";
```

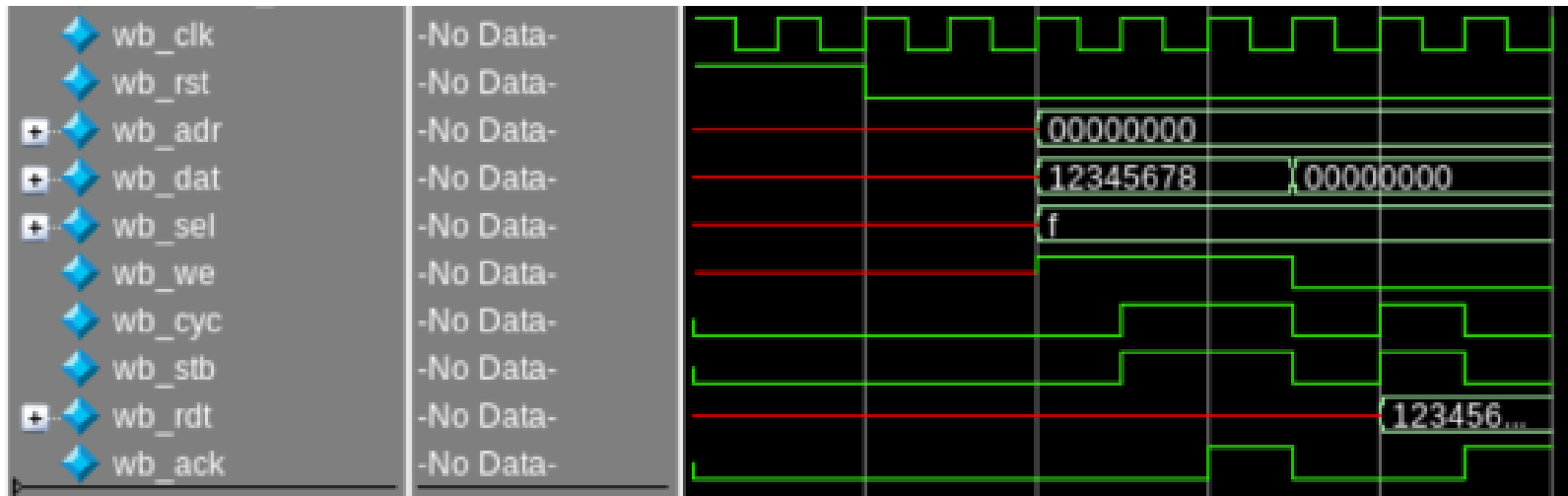
```
    wait for rising_edge(wb_clk);
```

```
    wb_cyc = '1'; wb_stb = '1';
```

```
    ...
```

```
dut: wb_ram generic map (depth => MEMORY_SIZE) port map ( ...
```

Waveform Viewers



- Waveform viewers are a vital debugging tool
 - Supported by all major simulators
 - Display the value of design elements over a period of simulated time
 - Includes inputs, outputs and internal nodes
 - Can view scalar values and vectors

Self-Checking Test Benches



- Waveform-viewing is error-prone, time-consuming, not repeatable
- Self-checking is vital

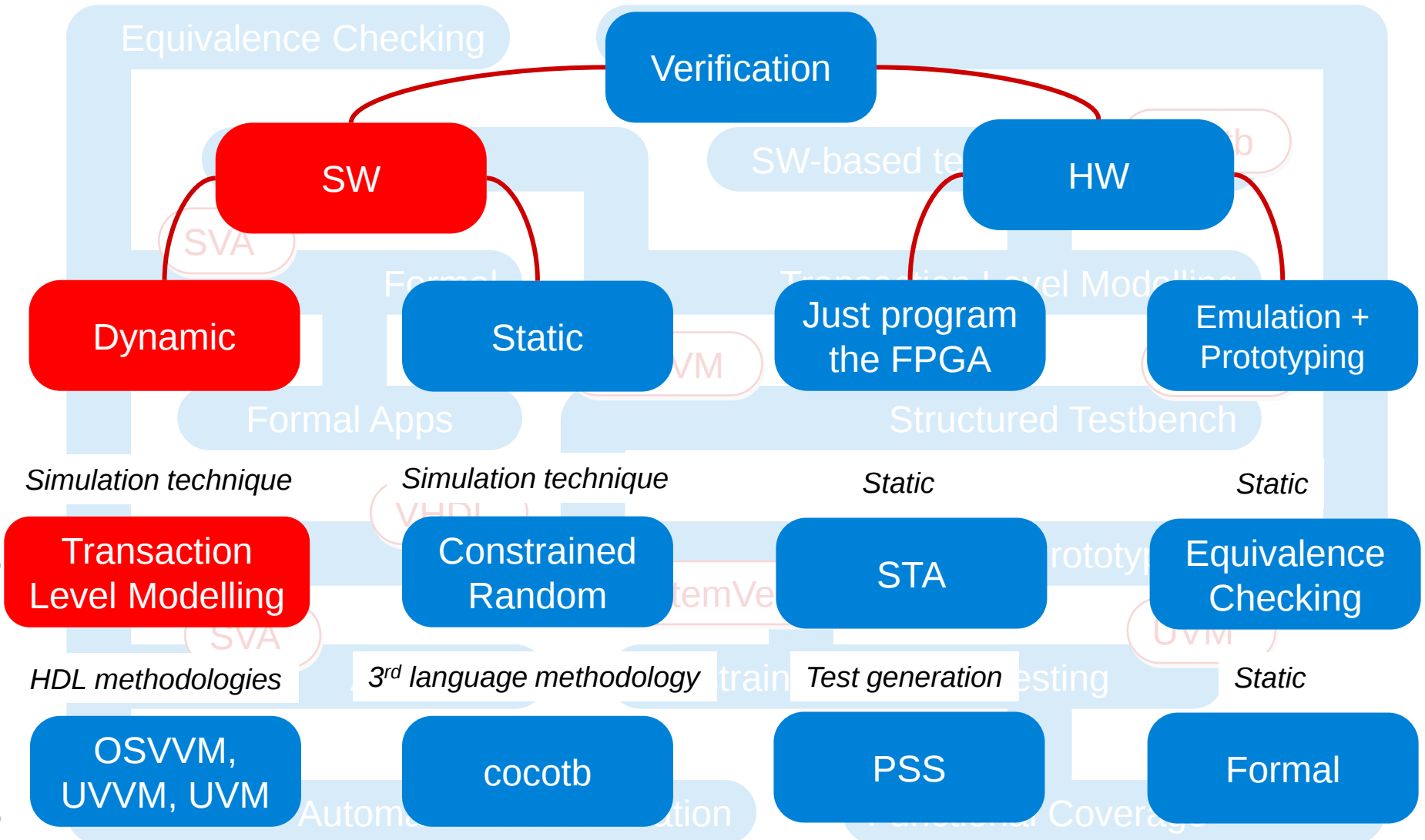
```
...

// do a read
@(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b0; wb_stb = 1'b0;
                    wb_adr = 32'h0; wb_dat = 32'hxxxxxxxx;
                    wb_sel = 4'b1111;
                    wb_we   = 1'b0;
@(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b1; wb_stb = 1'b1;

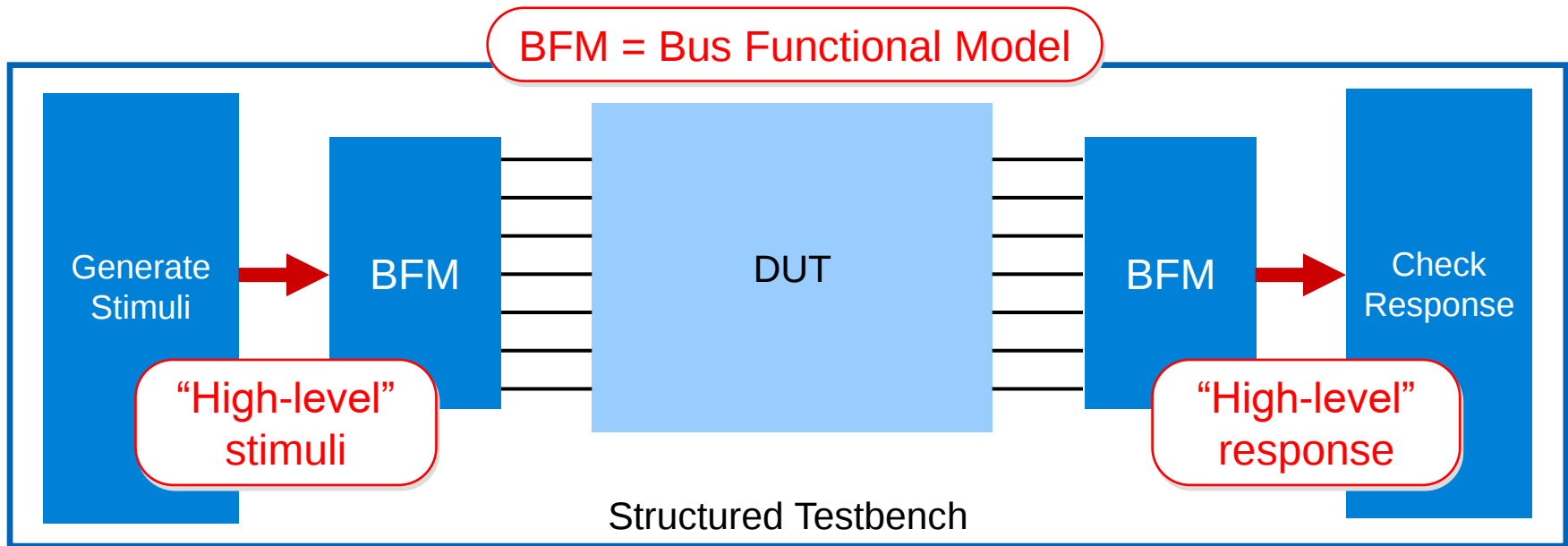
// check the output data
@(posedge wb_clk); assert (wb_rdt === 32'h12345678);

...
```

Verification Techniques



Transaction Level Modelling



- **Transaction:** an atom of DUT behaviour
 - eg a read or write, a CPU instruction, a bus idle cycle

Transaction Level Modelling

```
task write (input [31:0] addr, data);  
    wb_cyc = 1'b0; wb_stb = 1'b0;  
    wb_adr = addr; wb_dat = data;  
    wb_sel = 4'b1111;  
    wb_we  = 1'b1;  
    @(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b1; wb_stb = 1'b1;  
    @(posedge wb_clk);  
    @(posedge wb_clk);  
endtask
```

write transaction

```
task read (input [31:0] addr, output [31:0] data);  
    wb_cyc = 1'b0; wb_stb = 1'b0;  
    wb_adr = addr; wb_dat = 32'hxxxxxxxx;  
    wb_sel = 4'b1111;  
    wb_we  = 1'b0;  
    @(posedge wb_clk); wb_cyc = 1'b1; wb_stb = 1'b1;  
    @(posedge wb_clk); data = wb_rdt;  
endtask
```

read transaction

Transaction Level Modelling

```
logic [31:0] actual_data;

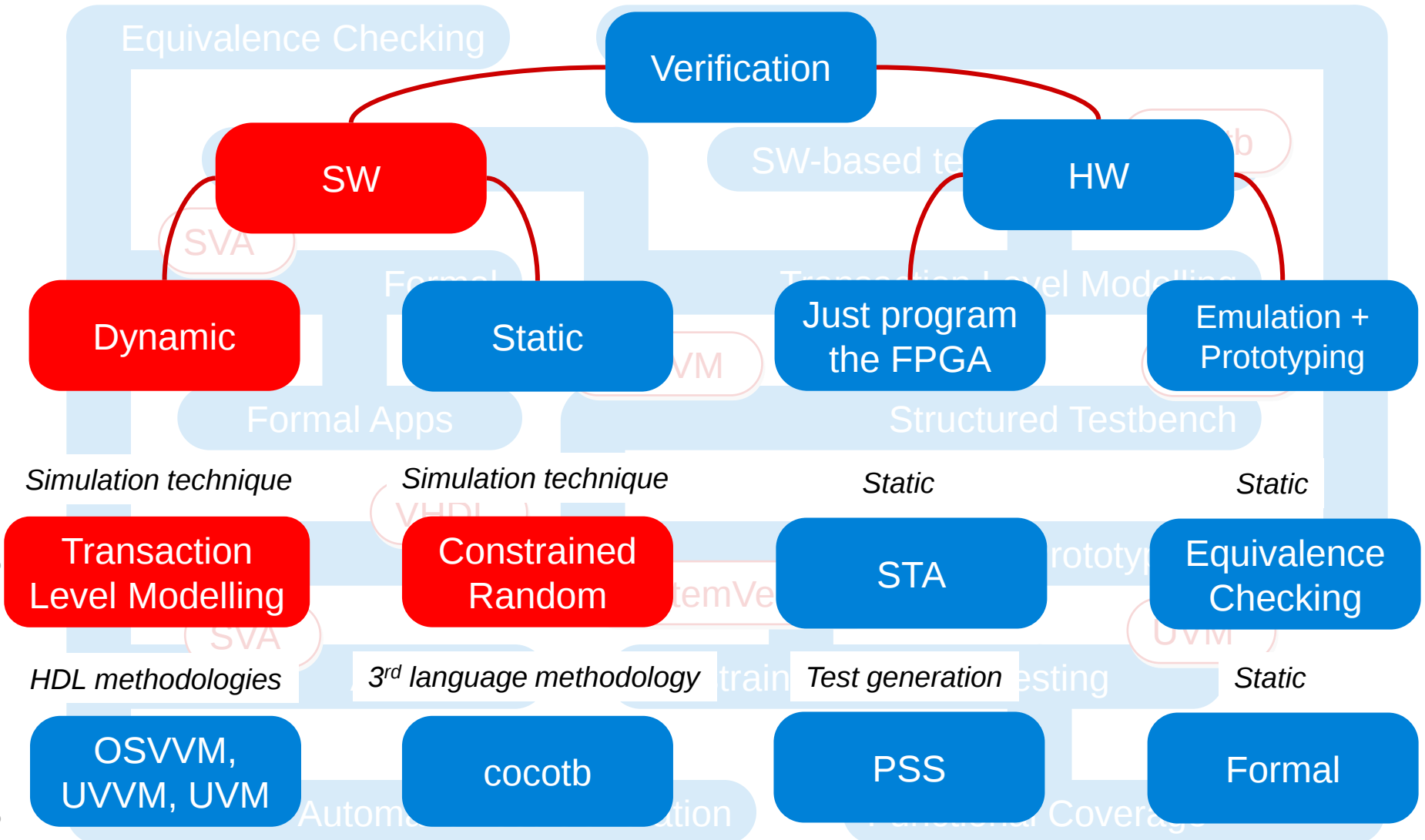
initial begin
    ...
    // do a write
    write(32'h0, 32'hdeadbeef );

    // do a read
    read(32'h0, actual_data);

    // check the output data
    assert (actual_data === 32'hdeadbeef);
    ...
    $stop;
end
```

the “test”

Verification Techniques



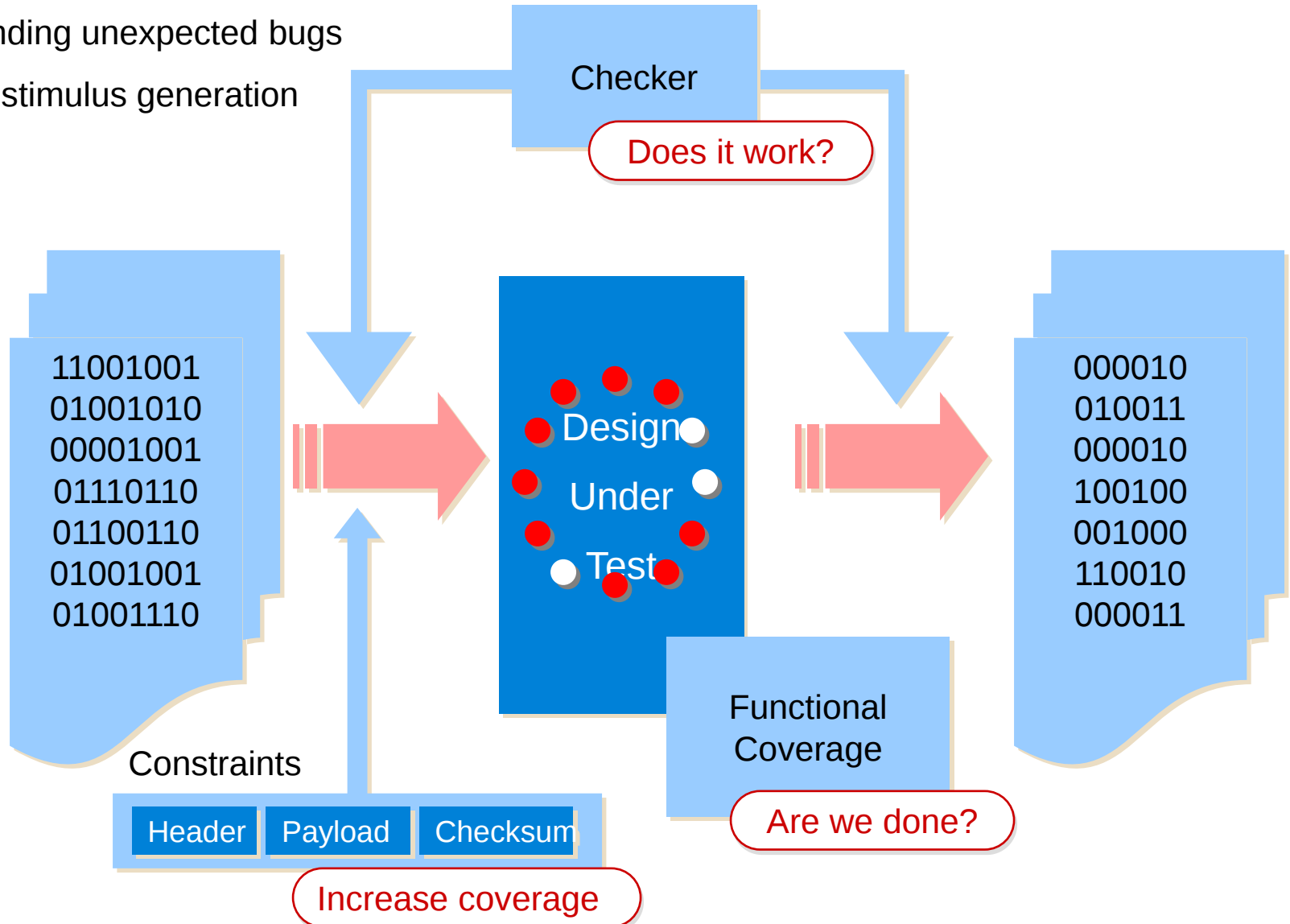
Constrained Random Verification



Constrained random stimulus

Good for finding unexpected bugs

Automates stimulus generation



Constrained Random



```
logic [31:0] addr;
logic [31:0] mem [0:MEMORY_SIZE-1];

for (int i = 32'b0; i < 10000; i = i + 4) begin

    addr = $urandom_range(0, (MEMORY_SIZE/4)-1) << 2;

    if ($urandom_range(0,1) == 1) begin
        mem[addr] = $urandom;
        write(addr, mem[addr]);
    end else begin
        read(addr, actual_data);
        assert ((actual_data==mem[addr]) || $isunknown(mem[addr]))
            else
                $display("ERROR ... ");
    end
end

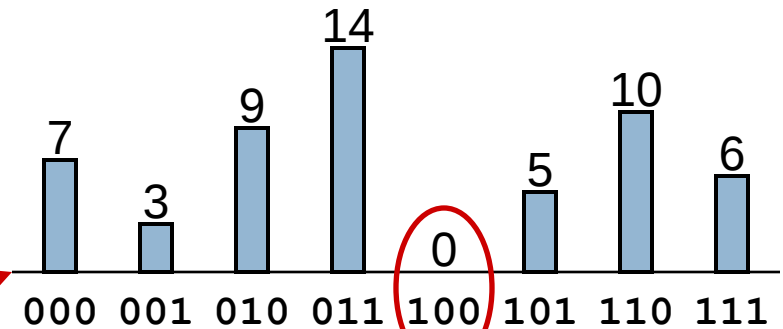
end
```

Coverage Data Collection

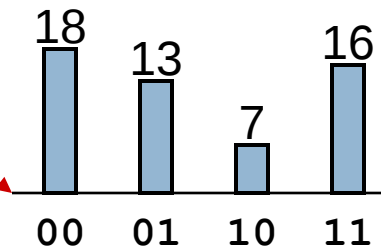
- Every coverage item has a set of *bins*
- One bin for each possible value of the item
- Each bin acts as a counter
 - Incremented on each sampling event when the item has the corresponding value

```
reg [2:0] Opcode;  
reg [1:0] AdrsMode;  
...  
covergroup G @(posedge Clk);  
  coverpoint Opcode;  
  coverpoint AdrsMode;  
endgroup
```

SystemVerilog



Coverage hole:
opcode 4 never tested



Code Coverage

Execution count

Design under verification

Test vectors

11001001
01001010
00001001
01110110
01100110
01001001
01001110



```
20 if Reset = '1' then
1   Cnt <= "00000000";
19 elsif Rising_edge(Clock) then
9   if Enable = '0' then
1     null;
8   elsif Load = '1' then
2     Cnt <= Unsigned(Data);
6   else
6     if UpDn = '1' then
6       Cnt <= Cnt + 1;
0     else
0       Cnt <= Cnt - 1;
       end if;
     end if;
  end if;
```

Output vectors

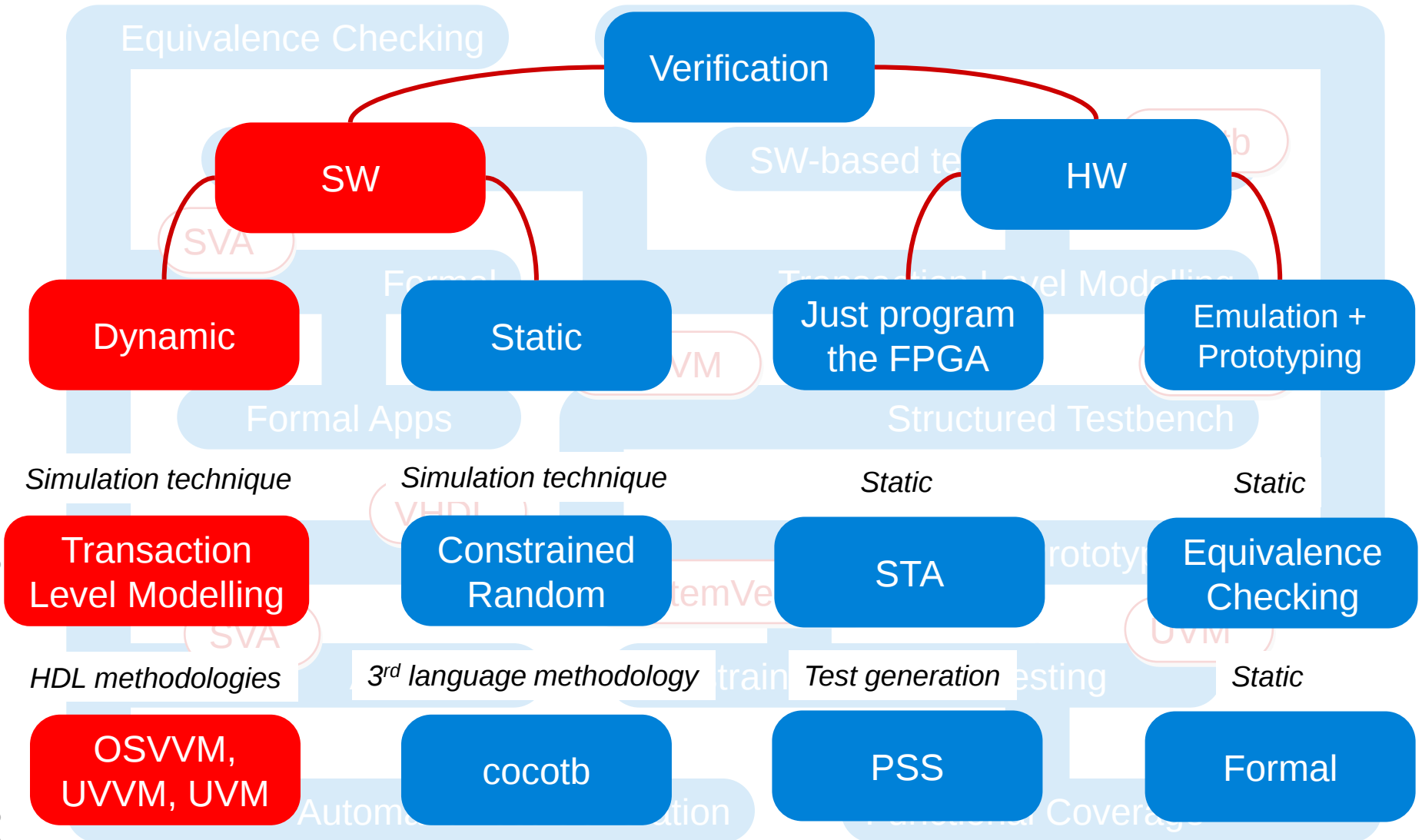
000010
010011
000010
100100
001000
110010
000011



Not yet executed –
might be a bug here!

- Doesn't prove correctness!

Verification Techniques



Methodology

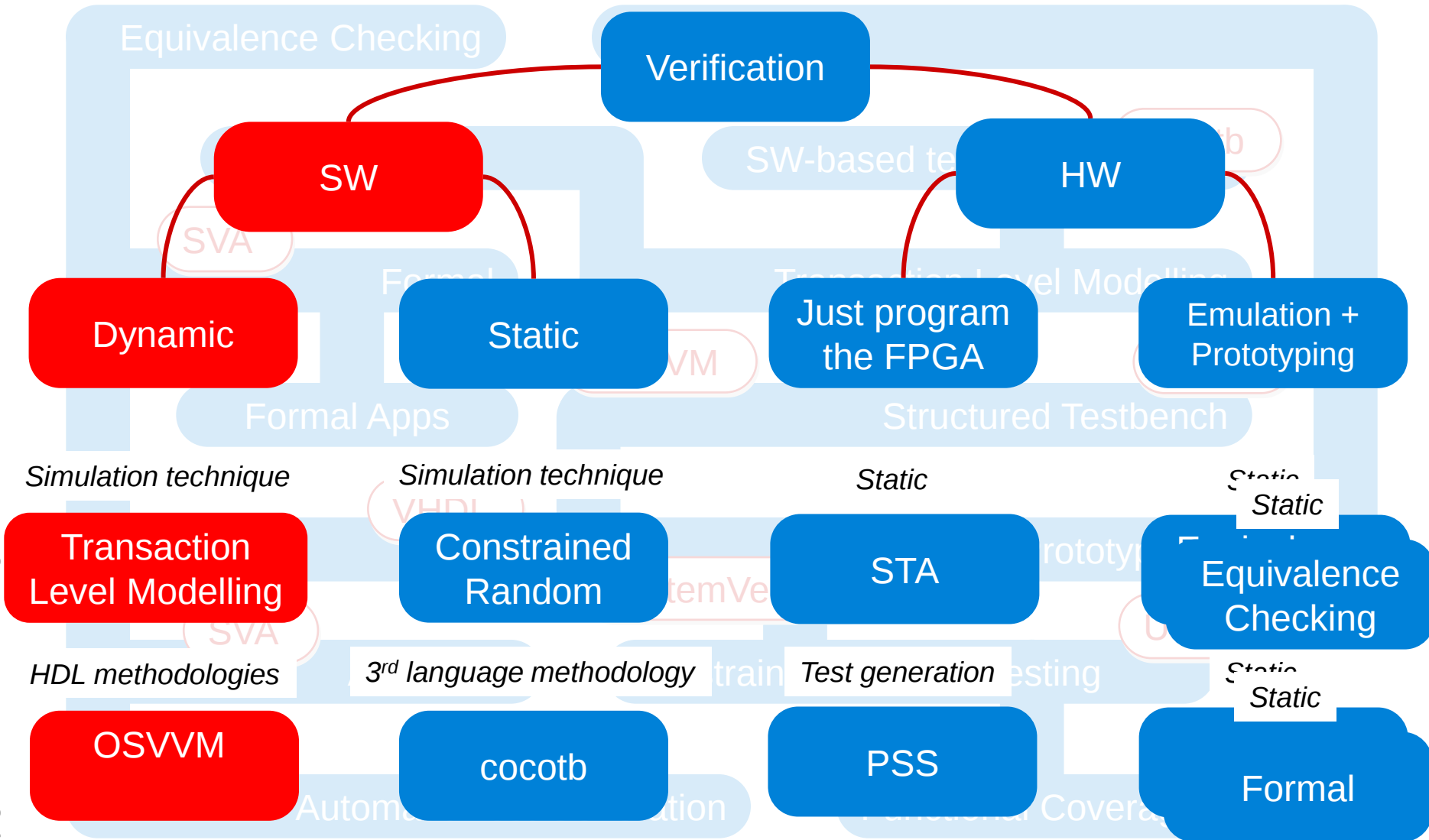


```
...
vlog_tb_utils vlog_tb_utils0();
vlog_tap_generator #("wb_ram.tap", 1) vtg();
wb_bfm_transactor #(...) master (.wb_clk_i (wb_clk), ...

wb_ram #(...) dut (.wb_clk_i (wb_clk), .wb_rst_i (wb_rst), ...

integer TRANSACTIONS, SUBTRANSACTIONS, SEED;
initial begin
    if($value$plusargs("transactions=%d", TRANSACTIONS))
        master.set_transactions(TRANSACTIONS);
    ...
    master.display_settings;
    master.run;
    master.display_stats;
end
...
```

Verification Techniques



What is OSVVM?



OSVVM, the Open Source VHDL Verification Methodology

- Developed by SynthWorks Design Inc and Aldec Inc
- Free and Open Source
- VHDL verification framework
- Verification utility library
 - Randomization, functional coverage, error logging etc
- Verification component library
 - AXI4, Ethernet, SPI and Wishbone etc
- Scripting API
- Co-simulation capability

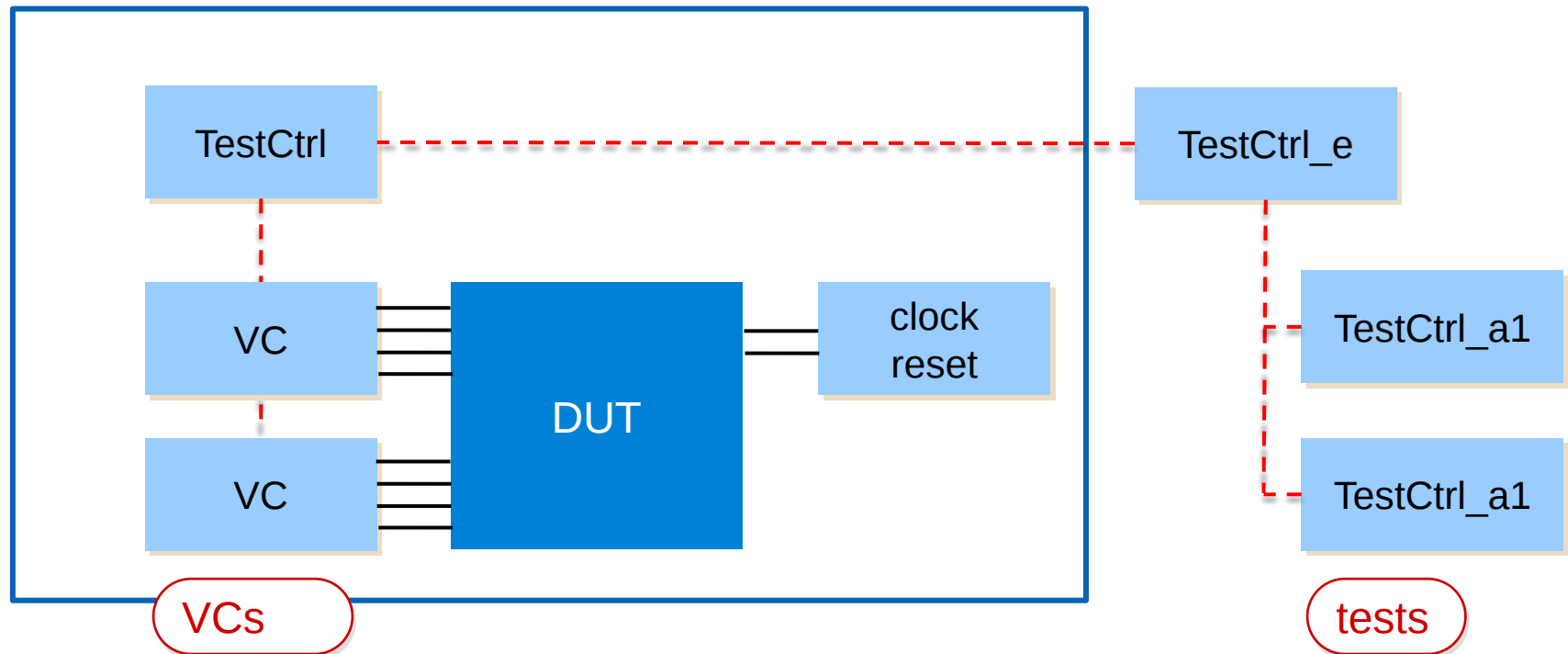
Verification Utility Library



- Collection of useful testbench utility functions and procedures

Category	Example
Constrained Random testing	RandomPkg
Functional Coverage	CoveragePkg
Error logging and reporting	AlertLogPkg
Useful testbench utilities	TbUtilPkg
Clock and Reset control	ClockResetPkg
Common transcript file across a testbench	TranscriptPkg
A generic general-purpose scoreboard	ScoreboardGenericPkg
API/data structure for Memory models	MemoryPkg
Resolved types used by OSVVM	ResolutionPkg
Basic string handling and reading utilities	TextUtilPkg

- Implements a structured testbench
- VC = Verification Component



- Two standard transaction record types

```
type StreamRecType is record
  Rdy          : RdyType ;
  Ack          : AckType ;
  Operation    : StreamOperationType ;
  DataToModel  : std_logic_vector_max_c ;
  ParamToModel : std_logic_vector_max_c ;
  DataFromModel : std_logic_vector_max_c ;
  ParamFromModel : std_logic_vector_max_c ;
  ...
end record StreamRecType;
```

```
type AddressBusRecType is record
  Rdy          : bit_max;
  Ack          : bit_max;
  Operation    : AddressBusOperationType ;
  Address      : std_logic_vector_max_c;
  AddrWidth    : integer_max;
  DataToModel  : std_logic_vector_max_c;
  DataFromModel : std_logic_vector_max_c;
  ...
end record AddressBusRecType;
```

OSVVM Test Harness



```
package Manager is new OSVVM_WISHBONE.WishboneGenericSignalsPkg
  generic map (
    ADDR_WIDTH    => 32,
    DATA_WIDTH    => 32
  ) ;
...
DUT_1 : wb_ram generic map ( ... ) port map (
  wb_clk_i    => Clk, wb_rst_i    => not nReset,
  wb_adr_i    => Manager.WishboneBus.Adr,
  ...
  wb_dat_o    => Manager.WishboneBus.iDat, ... );

CreateClock ( Clk => Clk, Period => Tperiod_Clk );
CreateReset ( Reset => nReset, ResetActive => '0', Clk => Clk, ...
```

Wishbone signals

DUT

```
Manager_1 : WishboneManager port map (
  Clk          => Clk,
  nReset       => nReset,
  WishboneBus  => Manager.WishboneBus,
  TransRec     => Manager.TransRec
);
...
```

VC

```
TestCtrl_1 : TestCtrl port map (
  nReset      => nReset,
  ManagerRec  => Manager.TransRec
);
```

Test Sequencer

OSVVM Test Sequencer – Test



architecture BasicReadWrite **of** TestCtrl **is**
begin

```
ControlProc : process  
begin  
    SetLogEnable(PASSED, TRUE);  
    SetLogEnable(INFO, TRUE);  
    wait for 0 ns; wait for 0 ns;  
    TranscriptOpen;  
    SetTranscriptMirror(TRUE);  
  
    wait until nReset = '1';  
    WaitForBarrier(OsvvmTestDone, 35 ms);  
  
    TranscriptClose;  
  
    EndOfTestReports(TimeOut => now >= 35 ms);  
    std.env.stop;  
    wait;  
end process ControlProc;
```

OSVVM Test Sequencer – Test



```
ManagerProc : process
    ...
begin
    wait until nReset = '1';
    WaitForClock(ManagerRec, 2);
    ID := NewID("Tb");

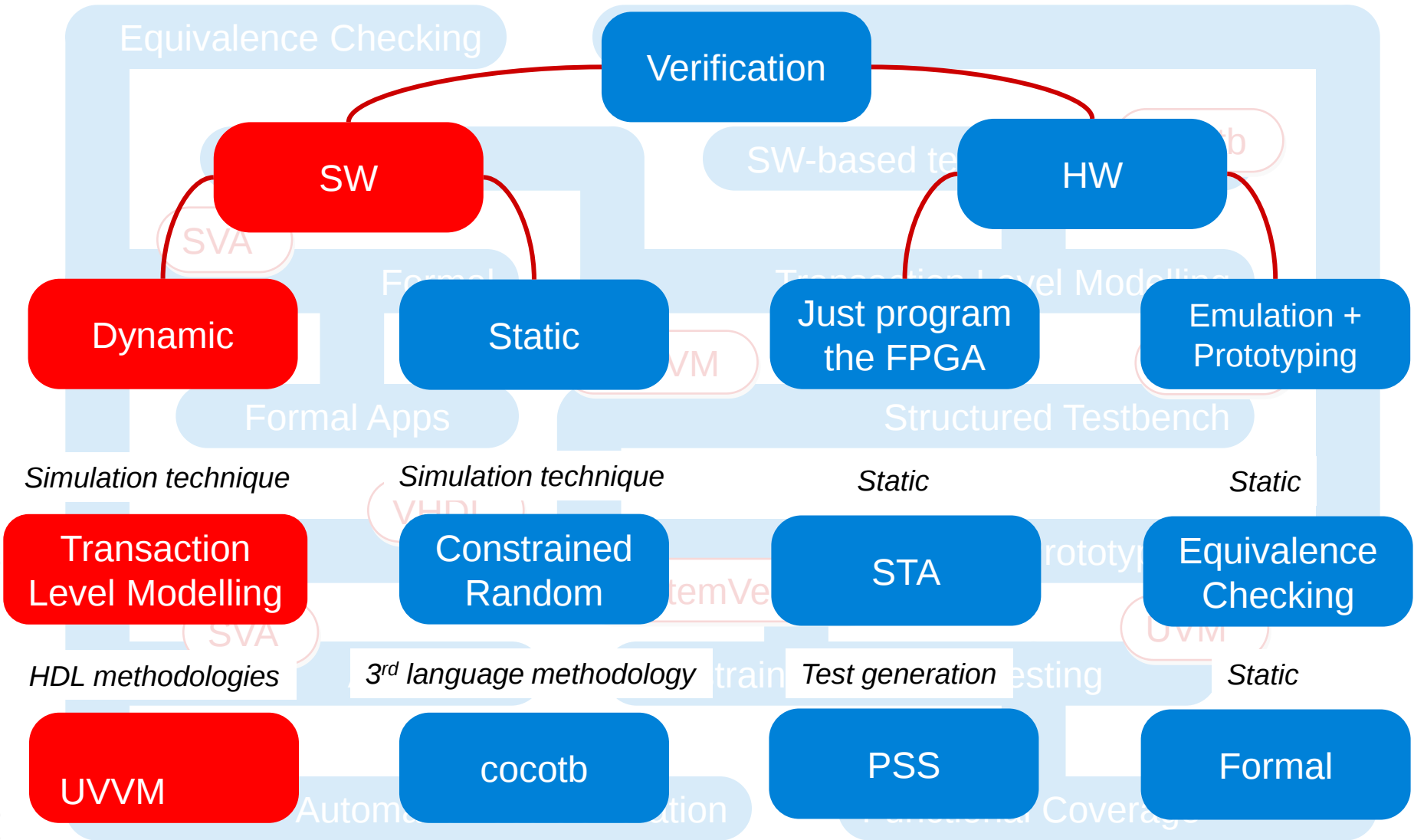
    log(ID, "Write, Read, ReadCheck words, 4 Bytes");
    Addr := ADDR_ZERO;
    Write(ManagerRec, Addr, X"5555_5555" );
    Read(ManagerRec, Addr, Data);
    AlertIfNotEqual(ID, Data, X"5555_5555", "Read Data: ");

    ...

    WaitForClock(ManagerRec, 2);
    WaitForBarrier(OsvvmTestDone);
    wait;
end process ManagerProc;

end BasicReadWrite;
```

Verification Techniques



What is UVVM?



UVVM, the Universal VHDL Verification Methodology

- Developed by Emlogic
 - Released under MIT License
- Two parts:
 - VVC Framework
 - Utility Library

Utility Library



- Collection of useful testbench utility functions and procedures

Category	Example
Logging and Verbosity Control	<code>disable_log_msg(msg_id, ...)</code>
Alert Handling	<code>set_alert_file_name(...)</code>
Checks and Awaits	<code>await_change(...)</code>
String Handling	<code>to_string(...)</code>
Randomization	<code>randomize(...)</code>
Signal Generators	<code>gen_pulse(...)</code>
Synchronization	<code>await_barrier(...)</code>
BFM Common Package	<code>wait_num_rising_edge(...)</code>

```
library uvvm_util;  
context uvvm_util.uvvm_util_context;
```

UVVM Test Harness



```
...
i_ti_uvvm_engine : entity uvvm_vvc_framework.ti_uvvm_engine;

DUT_1 : wb_ram generic map ( ... ) port map (
    wb_clk_i    => clk, wb_rst_i    => arst,
    wb_adr_i    => wishbone_vvc_master_if.adr_o,
    wb_dat_i    => wishbone_vvc_master_if.dat_o,
    ...
    wb_dat_o    => wishbone_vvc_master_if.dat_i,, ... );

i1_wishbone_vvc : entity bitvis_vip_wishbone.wishbone_vvc
    generic map ( ... ) port map (
        clk                => clk,
        wishbone_vvc_master_if => wishbone_vvc_master_if );

p_arst : arst <= '1', '0' after 5 * C_CLK_PERIOD;

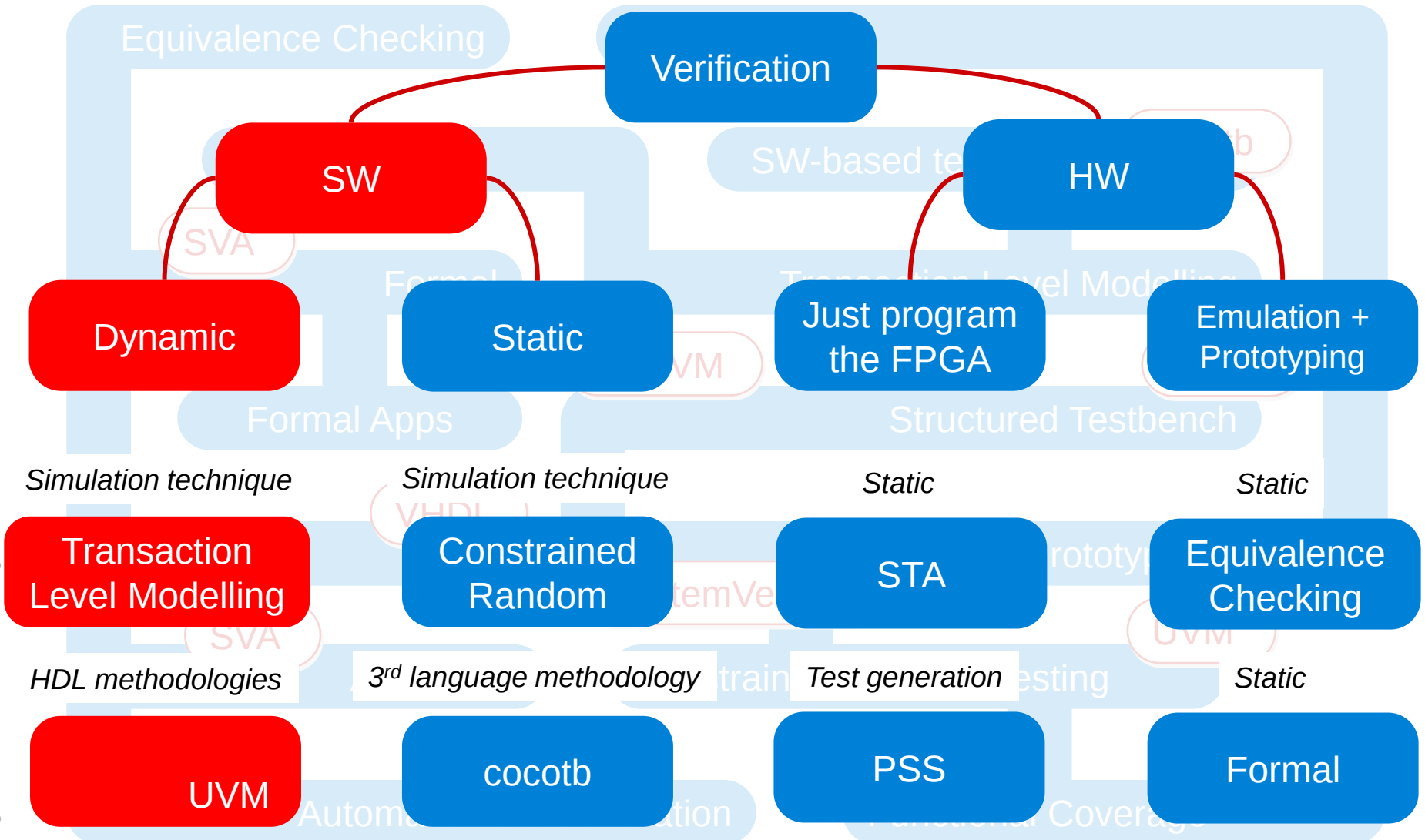
i_clock_generator_vvc : entity bitvis_vip_clock_generator.clock_generator_vvc
    generic map( ... ) port map(
        clk => clk );
...
```

UVVM Test



```
...  
disable_log_msg(WISHBONE_VVCT, 1, ALL_MESSAGES);  
enable_log_msg(WISHBONE_VVCT, 1, ID_BFM);  
  
log(ID_LOG_HDR, "Starting simulation of TB for wb_ram", C_SCOPE);  
  
log("Wait 10 clock period for reset to be turned off");  
wait for (10 * C_CLK_PERIOD);  
  
log(ID_LOG_HDR, "Test a write and a read", C_SCOPE);  
wishbone_write( WISHBONE_VVCT, 1, X"00000000", X"12345678", "WRITE");  
await_completion(WISHBONE_VVCT, 1, 10 * C_CLK_PERIOD);  
wait for (C_CLK_PERIOD);  
  
wishbone_check( WISHBONE_VVCT, 1, X"00000000", X"12345678", "CHECK");  
await_completion(WISHBONE_VVCT, 1, 10 * C_CLK_PERIOD);  
  
report_alert_counters(FINAL);  
log(ID_LOG_HDR, "SIMULATION COMPLETED", C_SCOPE);  
...
```

Verification Techniques

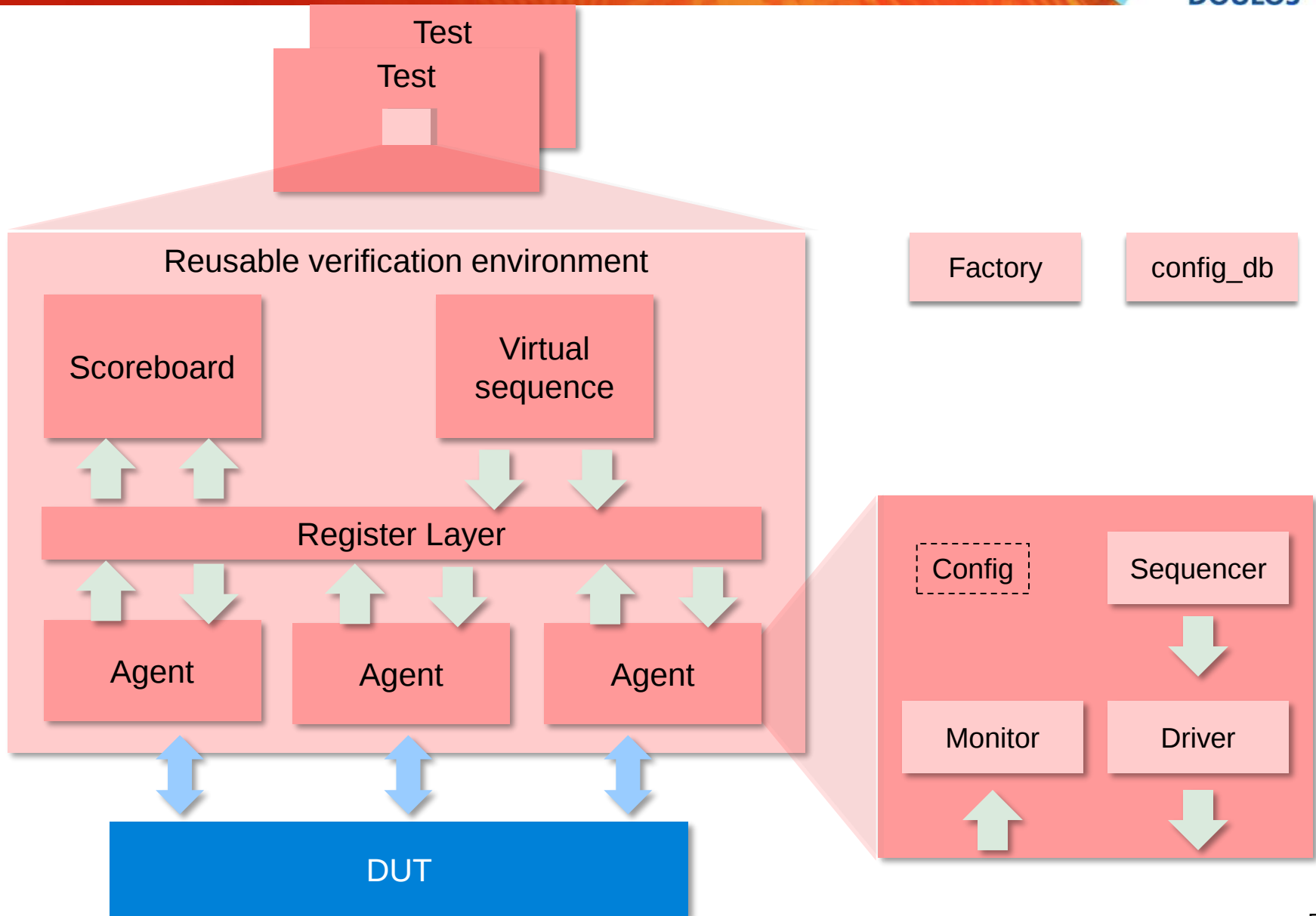


What is UVM?

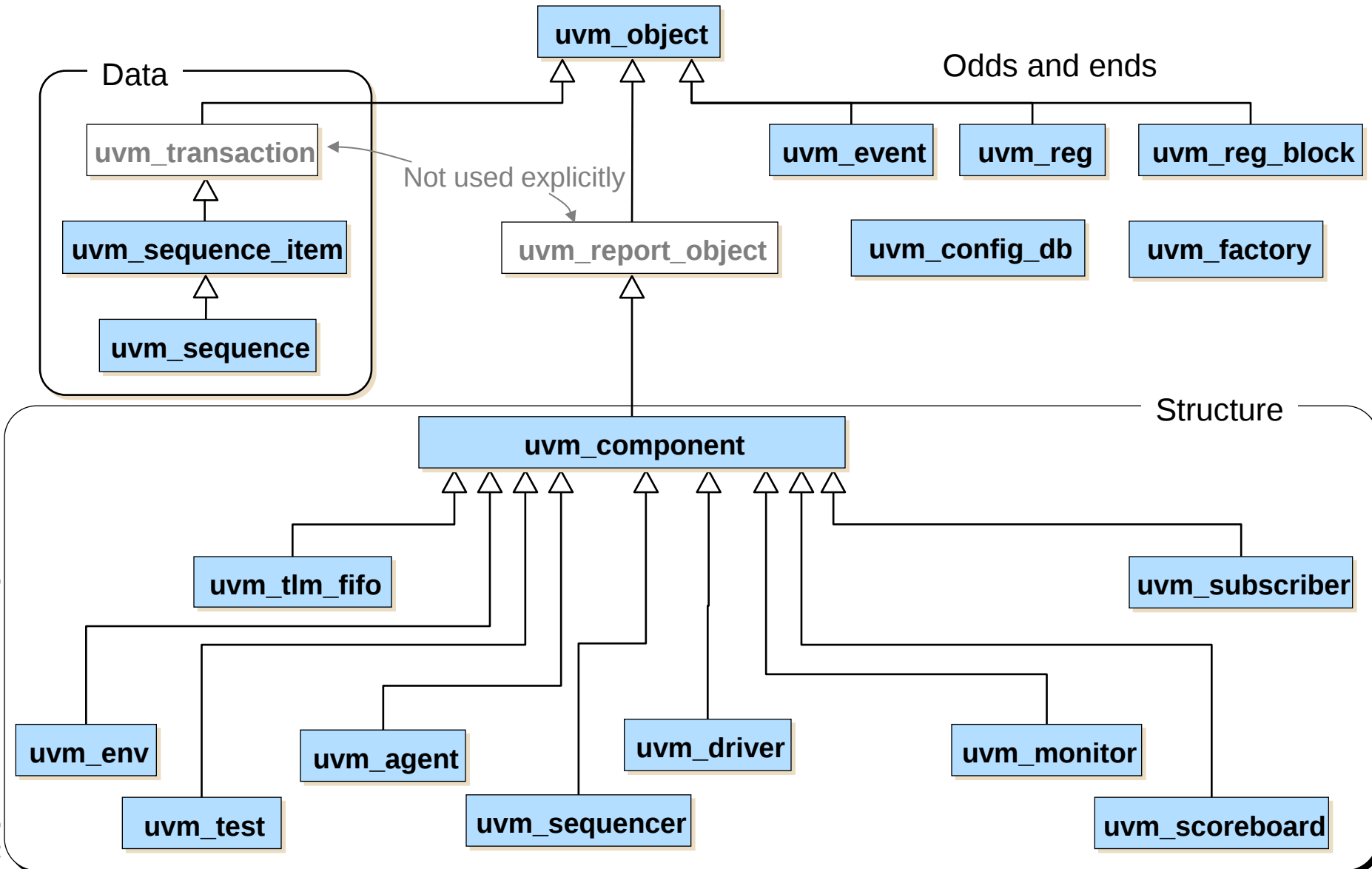


- The Universal Verification Methodology for SystemVerilog
- Supports constrained random, coverage-driven verification
- An open-source (Apache 2.0) base class library
- An Accellera standard and the IEEE Standard 1800.2
- Supported by all major simulator vendors

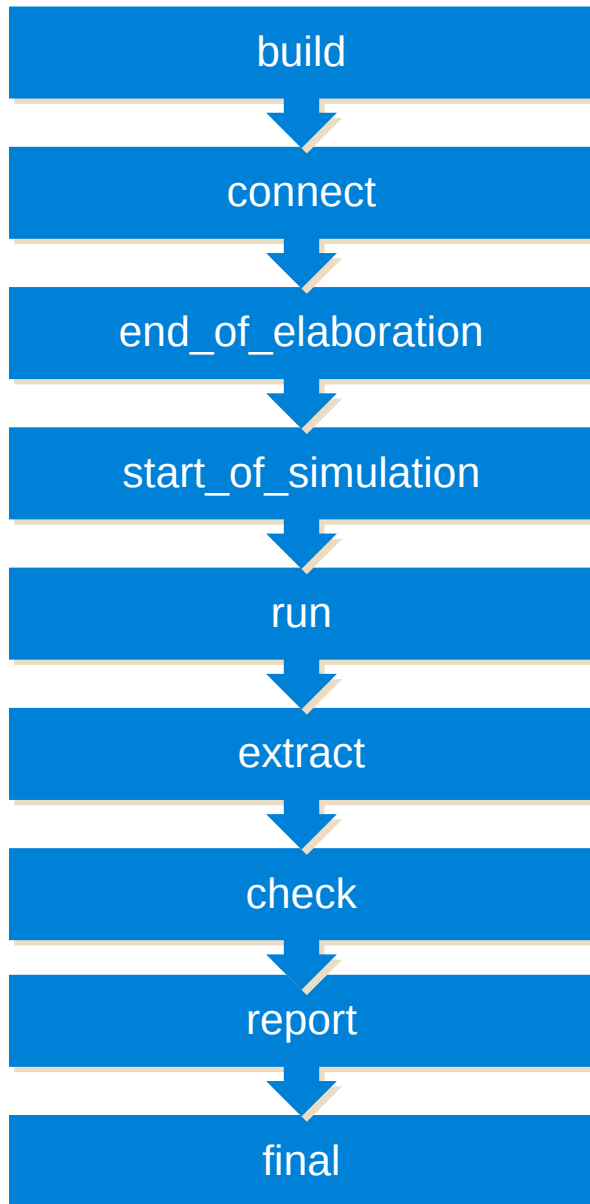
The Component Hierarchy



UVM Class Hierarchy



Simulation Phases



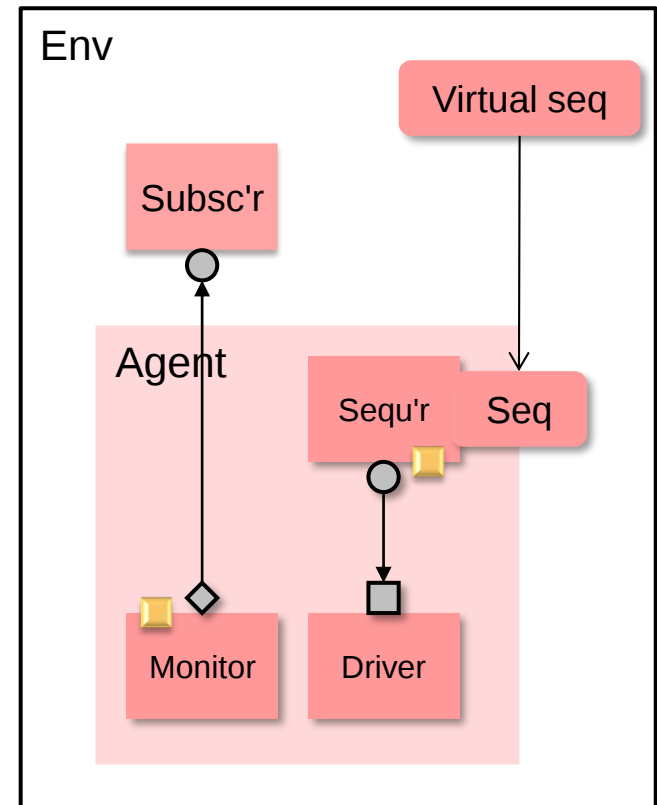
pre_reset
reset
post_reset

pre_configure
configure
post_configure

pre_main
main
post_main

pre_shutdown
shutdown
post_shutdown

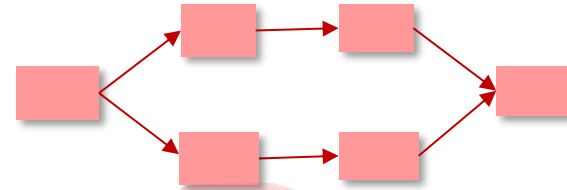
Run-time phases



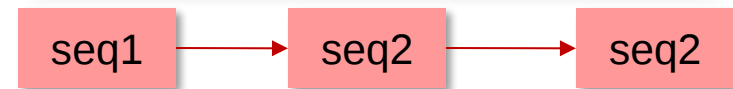
Transaction-Level Modeling

Layered Sequential Stimulus

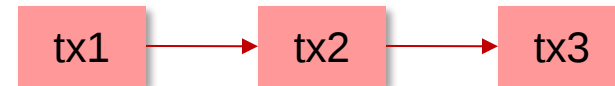
Envs or tests run virtual sequences



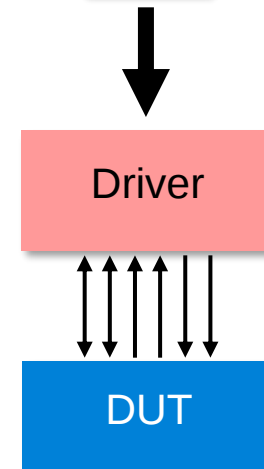
Virtual or layered sequences



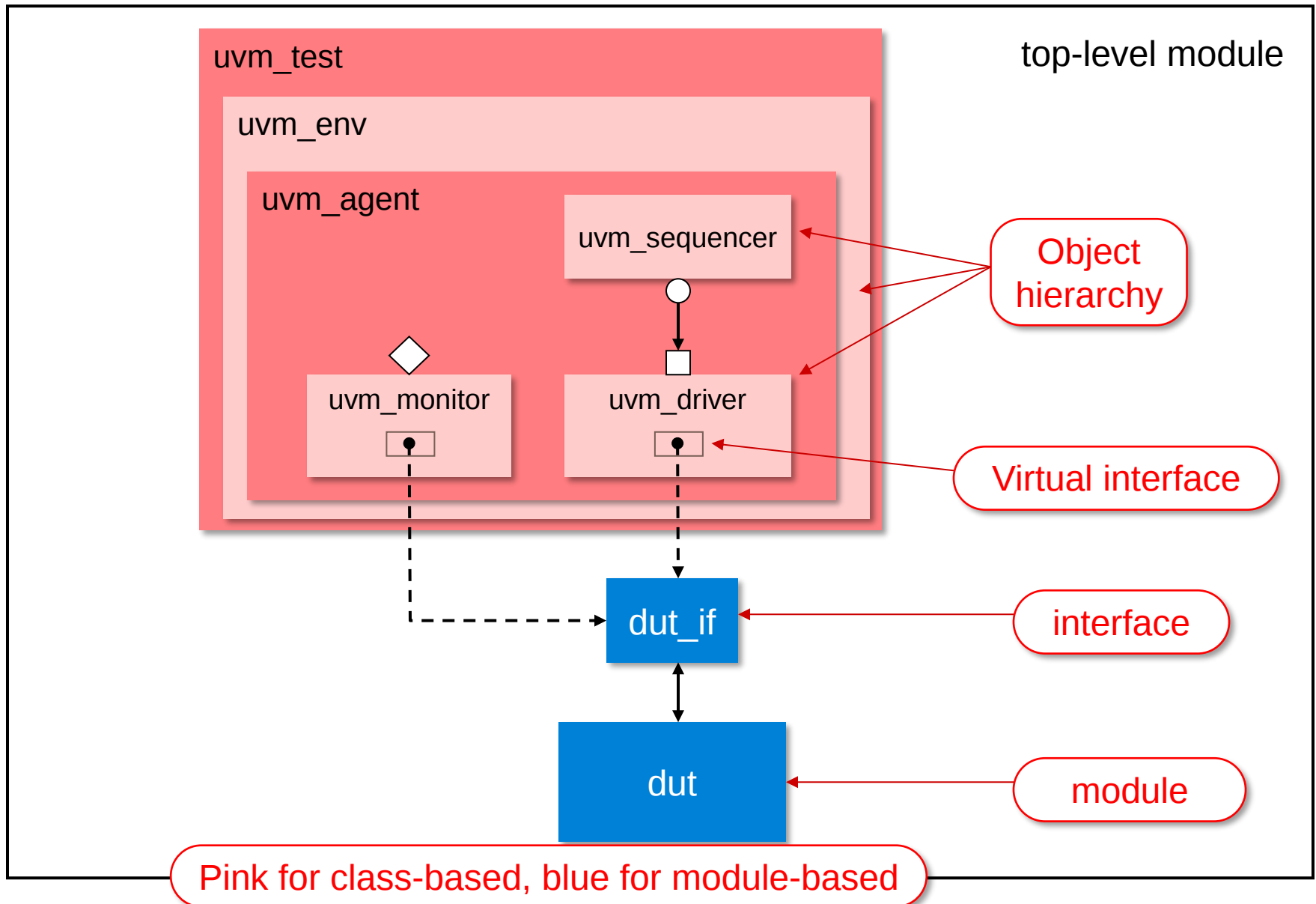
Constrained random
sequence of transactions



Drive transactions into DUT



Simple Test Bench Architecture



UVM Sequence Item



- aka a transaction

```
class wb_trans extends uvm_sequence_item;  
  
    ...  
  
    rand bit [AWIDTH-1:0] addr;  
    rand bit [DWIDTH-1:0] data;  
    rand wb_trans_t kind;  
  
endclass
```

UVM Sequence

- a UVM sequence is a bunch of transactions
- but it is active – it is a container of code that generates transactions

```
class wb_ram_seq extends uvm_sequence #( wb_trans );  
  
    ...  
  
    task body();  
        repeat(10)  
            `uvm_do_with( req, { kind inside {WRITE,READ};  
                           addr < MEMORY_SIZE;} )  
    endtask  
  
endclass
```

UVM Driver



```
class wb_driver extends uvm_driver #( wb_trans );
...

virtual task run_phase(uvm_phase phase);
...
    forever begin
        seq_item_port.get_next_item( req );
        case (req.kind )
            READ   : wb_read (req.addr, req.data );
            WRITE  : wb_write(req.addr, req.data );
        endcase
        seq_item_port.item_done( req );
    end
endtask

...
endclass
```

Agent

```
class wb_agent extends uvm_agent;
```

```
...
```

```
wb_monitor    m_wb_mon;
```

```
wb_driver     m_wb_drv;
```

```
wb_sequencer  m_wb_seqr;
```

```
function void build_phase(uvm_phase phase);
```

```
    super.build_phase(phase);
```

```
    m_wb_drv = wb_driver    ::type_id::create( "m_wb_drv",  this );
```

```
    m_wb_seqr = wb_sequencer::type_id::create( "m_wb_seqr", this );
```

```
    m_wb_mon  = wb_monitor  ::type_id::create( "m_wb_mon",  this );
```

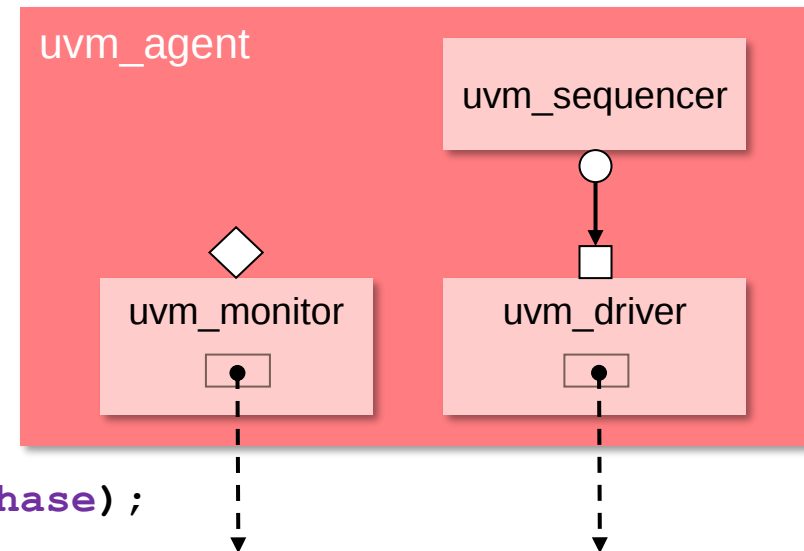
```
endfunction
```

```
function void connect_phase(uvm_phase phase);
```

```
    m_wb_drv.seq_item_port.connect( m_wb_seqr.seq_item_export );
```

```
endfunction
```

```
endclass
```



UVM “env”



```
class wb_ram_env extends uvm_env;
```

```
...
```

```
wb_agent          m_wb_agent;  
wb_ram_sb         m_wb_ram_sb;
```

```
function void build_phase(uvm_phase phase);
```

```
    m_wb_agent = wb_agent ::type_id::create( "m_wb_agent", this );
```

```
    m_wb_ram_sb = wb_ram_sb::type_id::create( "m_wb_ram_sb", this );
```

```
endfunction
```

```
function void connect_phase(uvm_phase phase);
```

```
    m_wb_agent.m_wb_mon.sb_ap.connect(  
        m_wb_ram_sb.wb_ap_fifo.analysis_export );
```

```
endfunction
```

```
endclass
```

UVM Test



```
class wb_ram_test extends uvm_test;
    ...

    wb_ram_env  m_env;

    function void build_phase(uvm_phase phase);
        m_env = wb_ram_env::type_id::create("m_env", this);
    endfunction

    task run_phase(uvm_phase phase);
        wb_ram_seq seq;
        phase.raise_objection(this, "Starting Test");
        seq = wb_ram_seq::type_id::create("seq");
        void' (seq.randomize());
        seq.start(m_env.m_wb_agent.m_wb_seqr);
        phase.drop_objection(this, "Test Finished");
    endtask

endclass
```

UVM Top-level Module



```
`include "uvm_macros.svh"

module wb_ram_tb;
    import uvm_pkg::*; import uvm_ram_test_pkg::*;
    ...
    wb_ram
        #(.depth (MEMORY_SIZE))
    dut
        (.wb_clk_i (wb_clk), .wb_rst_i (wb_rst),
         .wb_adr_i (wb_adr[$clog2(MEMORY_SIZE)-1:0]),
         ...
         .wb_ack_o (wb_ack));

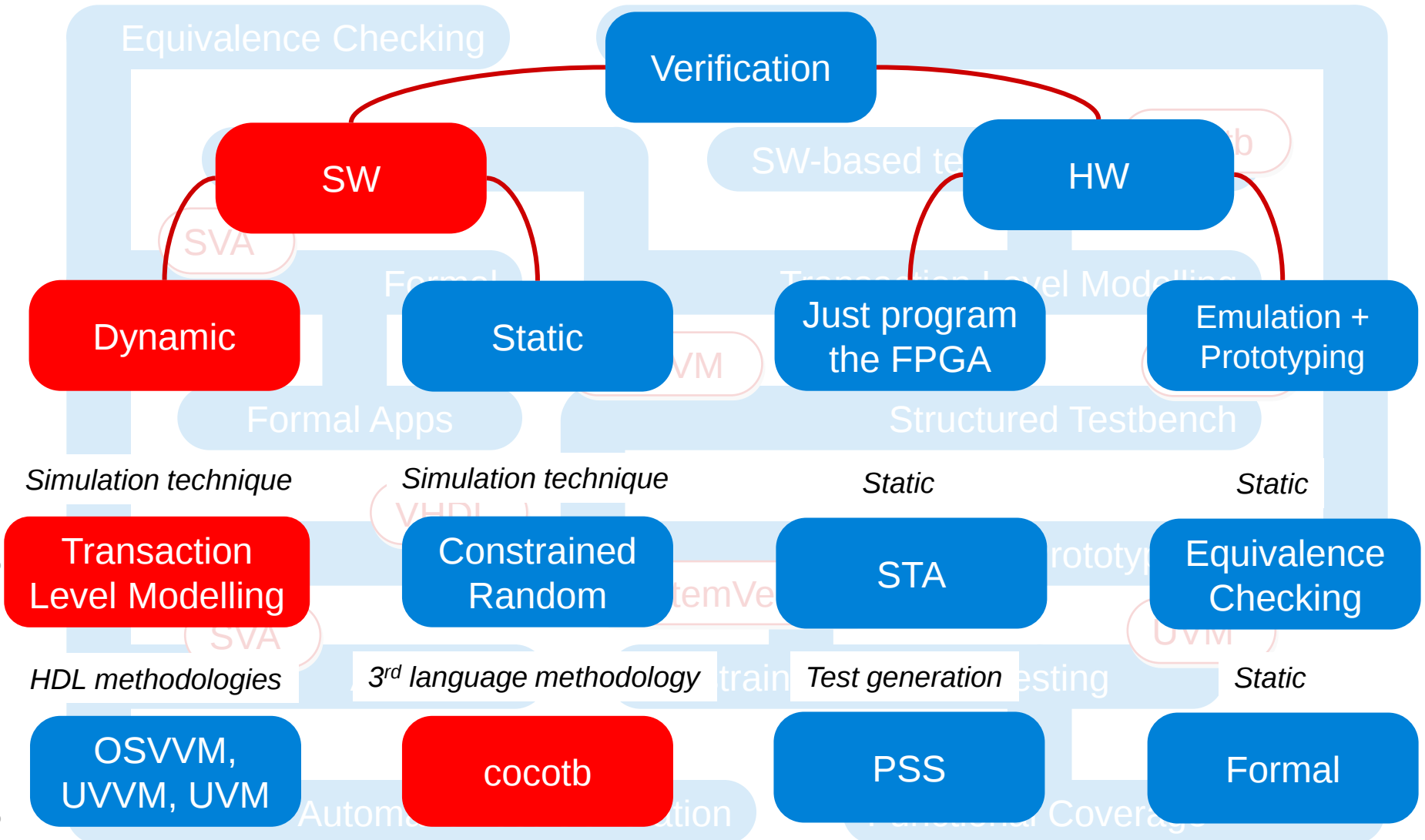
    initial begin
        ...
        run_test();
    end
    ...
```

DUT

Test name can be given on the command line

```
$> <your_simulator> +UVM_TESTNAME=<test name>
```

Verification Techniques

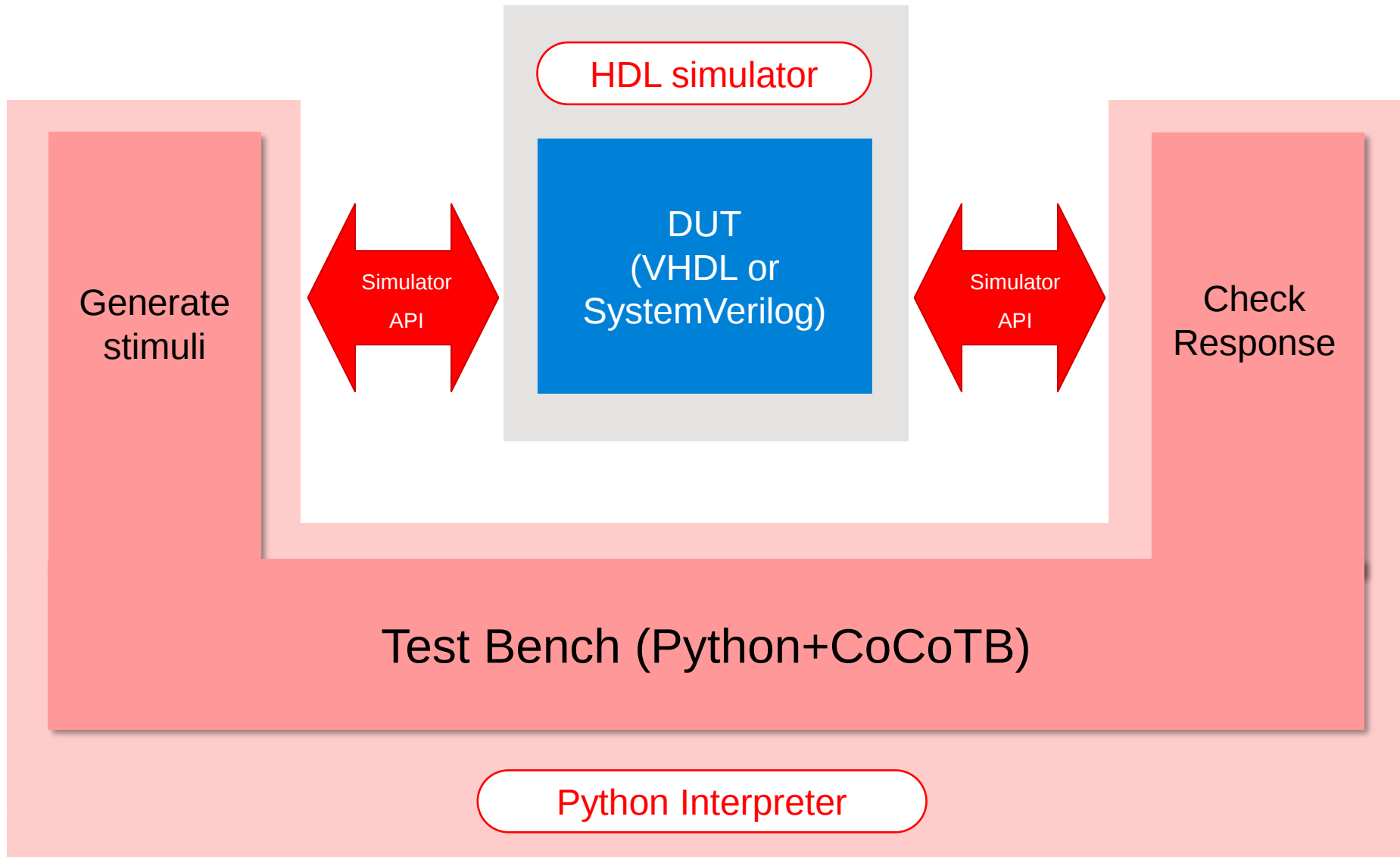


About CoCoTB



- Co-routine-based Co-simulation *Test Bench* environment
- Created by Philipp Wagner and others
- Extends Python to support hardware verification
 - Enables reading and writing of HDL design elements
 - Handles concurrency and synchronization elegantly
 - Makes it easier to create verification components
- Open-source (BSD licensed)
- Works with a growing number of commercial and free simulators
- www.cocotb.org

CoCoTB Co-Simulation



cocotb – BFM function (write)



```
@cocotb.coroutine
def write_ram(dut, address, value):
    """This coroutine performs a write of the RAM"""
    yield RisingEdge(dut.wb_clk_i)
    dut.wb_cyc_i.value = 0
    dut.wb_stb_i.value = 0
    dut.wb_adr_i.value = address
    dut.wb_dat_i.value = value
    dut.wb_sel_i.value = 15
    dut.wb_we_i.value = 1
    yield RisingEdge(dut.wb_clk_i)
    dut.wb_cyc_i.value = 1
    dut.wb_stb_i.value = 1
    yield RisingEdge(dut.wb_clk_i)
```

cocotb – BFM function (read)



```
@cocotb.coroutine
```

```
def read_ram(dut, address):
```

```
    """This coroutine performs a read of the RAM and returns  
    a value"""
```

```
    yield RisingEdge(dut.wb_clk_i)
```

```
    dut.wb_cyc_i.value = 0
```

```
    dut.wb_stb_i.value = 0
```

```
    dut.wb_adr_i.value = address
```

```
    dut.wb_sel_i.value = 15
```

```
    dut.wb_we_i.value = 0
```

```
    yield RisingEdge(dut.wb_clk_i)
```

```
    dut.wb_cyc_i.value = 1
```

```
    dut.wb_stb_i.value = 1
```

```
    yield RisingEdge(dut.wb_clk_i)
```

```
    yield ReadOnly()
```

```
    return int(dut.wb_dat_o.value)
```

cocotb – test



```
@cocotb.test()
def test_ram(dut):
    RAM = {}
    width = 32
    depth = 256

    cocotb.fork(Clock(dut.wb_clk_i, 3200).start())

    dut._log.info("Writing in random values")
    for i in range(depth):
        RAM[i] = int(random.getrandbits(width))
        yield write_ram(dut, i*4, RAM[i])

    dut._log.info("Reading back values and checking")
    for i in range(depth):
        value = yield read_ram(dut, i*4)
        if value != RAM[i]:
            dut._log.error("RAM[%d] expected %d but got %d" % (i, RAM[i],
                                                                dut.wb_dat_o.value.value))

            raise TestFailure("RAM contents incorrect")
    dut._log.info("RAM contents OK")
```

cocotb – “test runner”



```
def test_runner():

    import os
    from cocotb.runner import get_runner

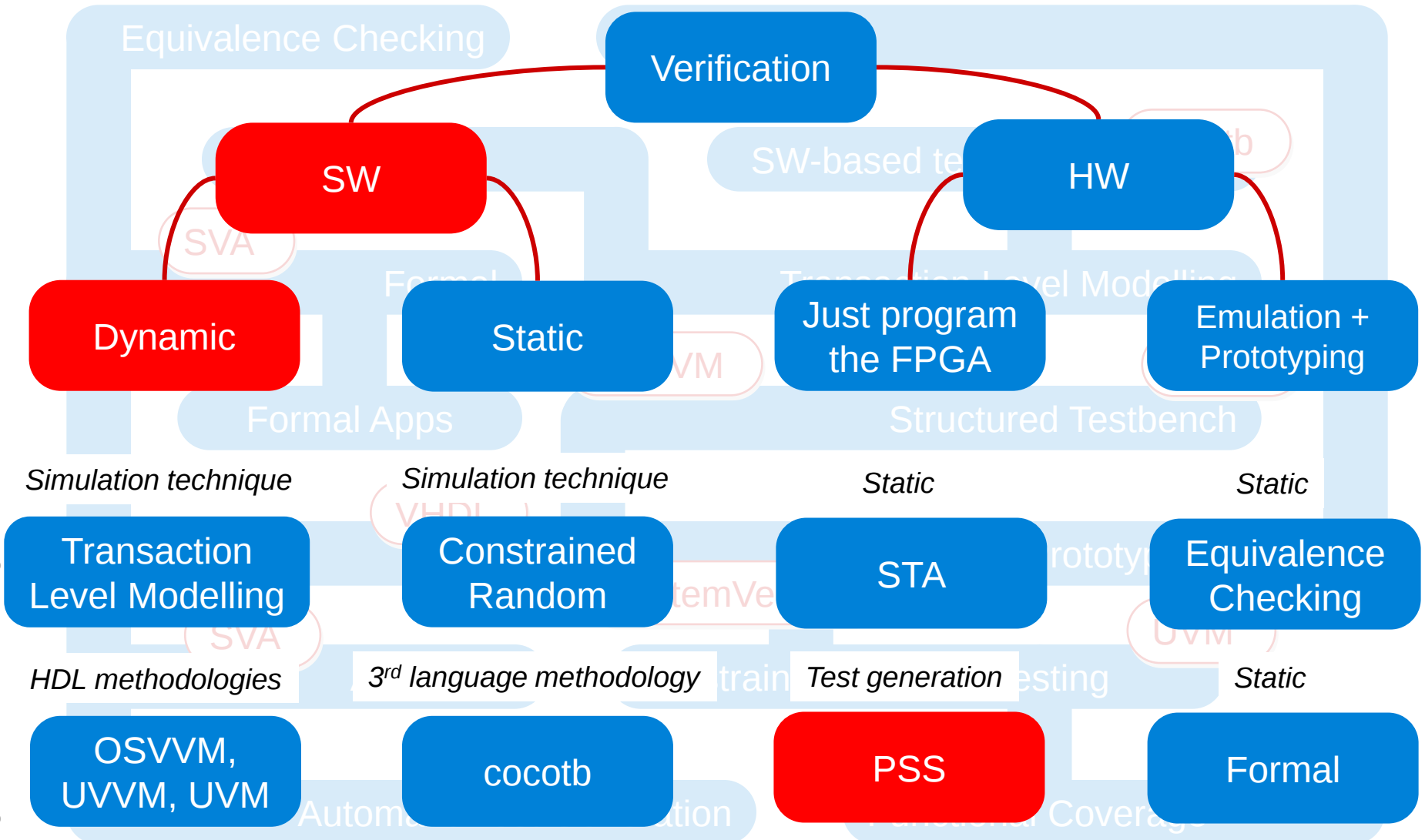
    runner = get_runner(os.getenv("SIM"))
    runner.build(
        verilog_sources=["design.sv"],
        hdl_toplevel="wb_ram",
        always=True,
    )

    runner.test(hdl_toplevel="wb_ram", test_module="test_bench,")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_runner()
```

<https://www.edaplayground.com/x/XeeV>

Verification Techniques



What is PSS?

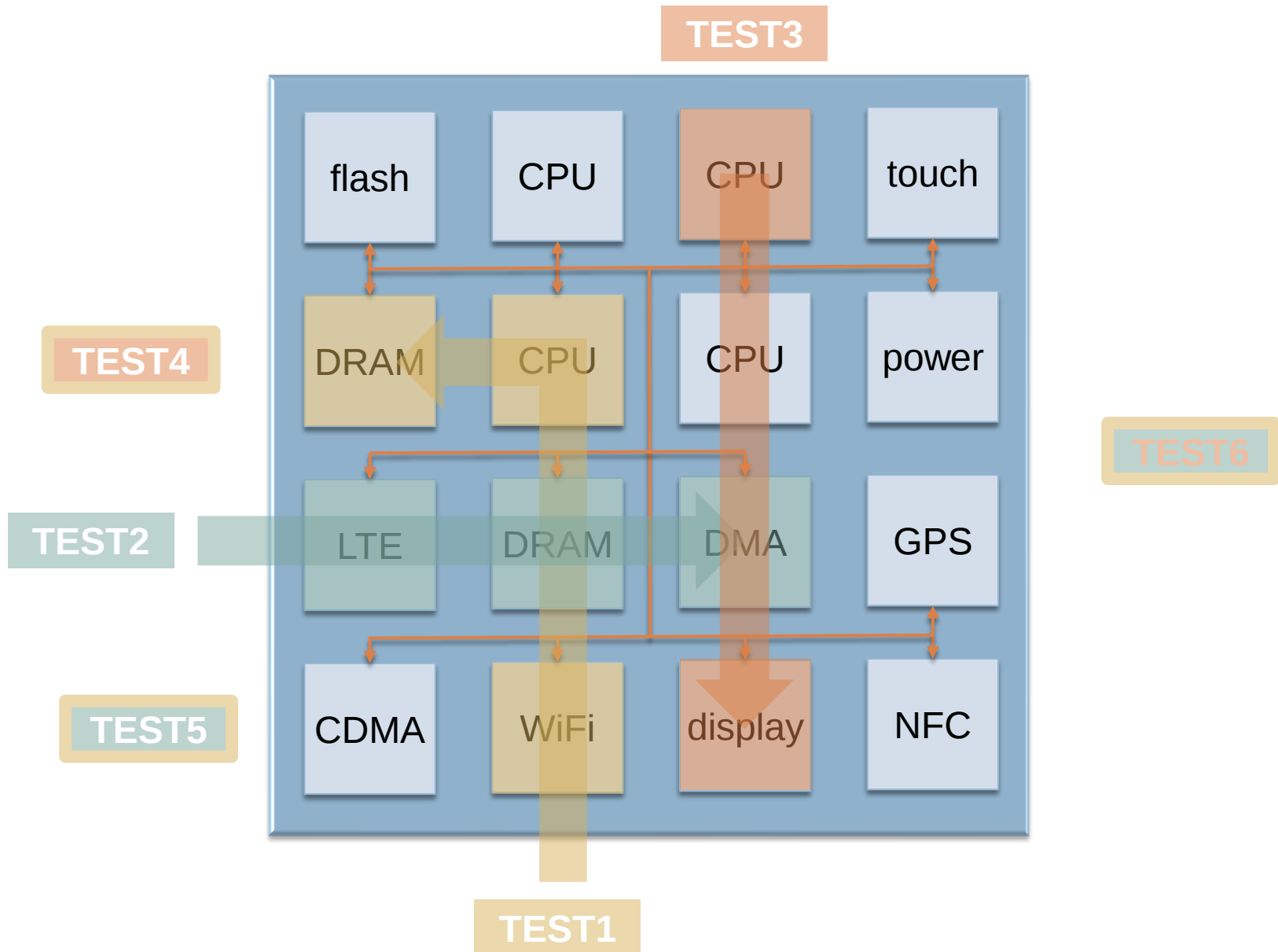


- Portable Test and Stimulus Standard
- A language
- Accellera Standard:

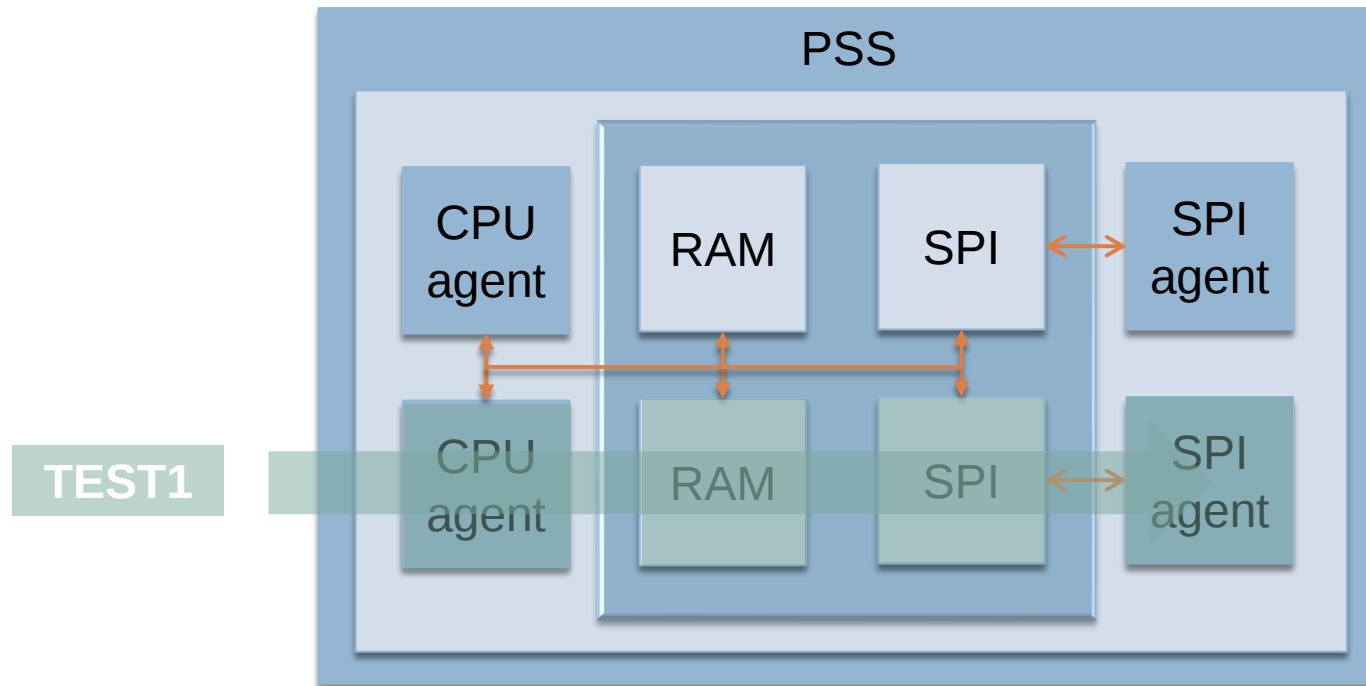


Portable Test and Stimulus Standard

The next step beyond constrained random



PSS+UVM Test Bench



Resources

```
package rsrc_pkg {  
  
    import wb_params_pkg::*;  
  
    resource cpu_r {  
        rand int in [0..NCPUS-1] cpu_id;  
        constraint {cpu_id == instance_id;}  
    }  
  
    resource mem_r {  
        rand int in [0..NMEMS-1] mem_id;  
        constraint {mem_id == instance_id;}  
    }  
  
    resource spi_r {  
        rand int in [0..NSPIS-1] spi_id;  
        constraint {spi_id == instance_id;}  
    }  
  
}
```

Resources



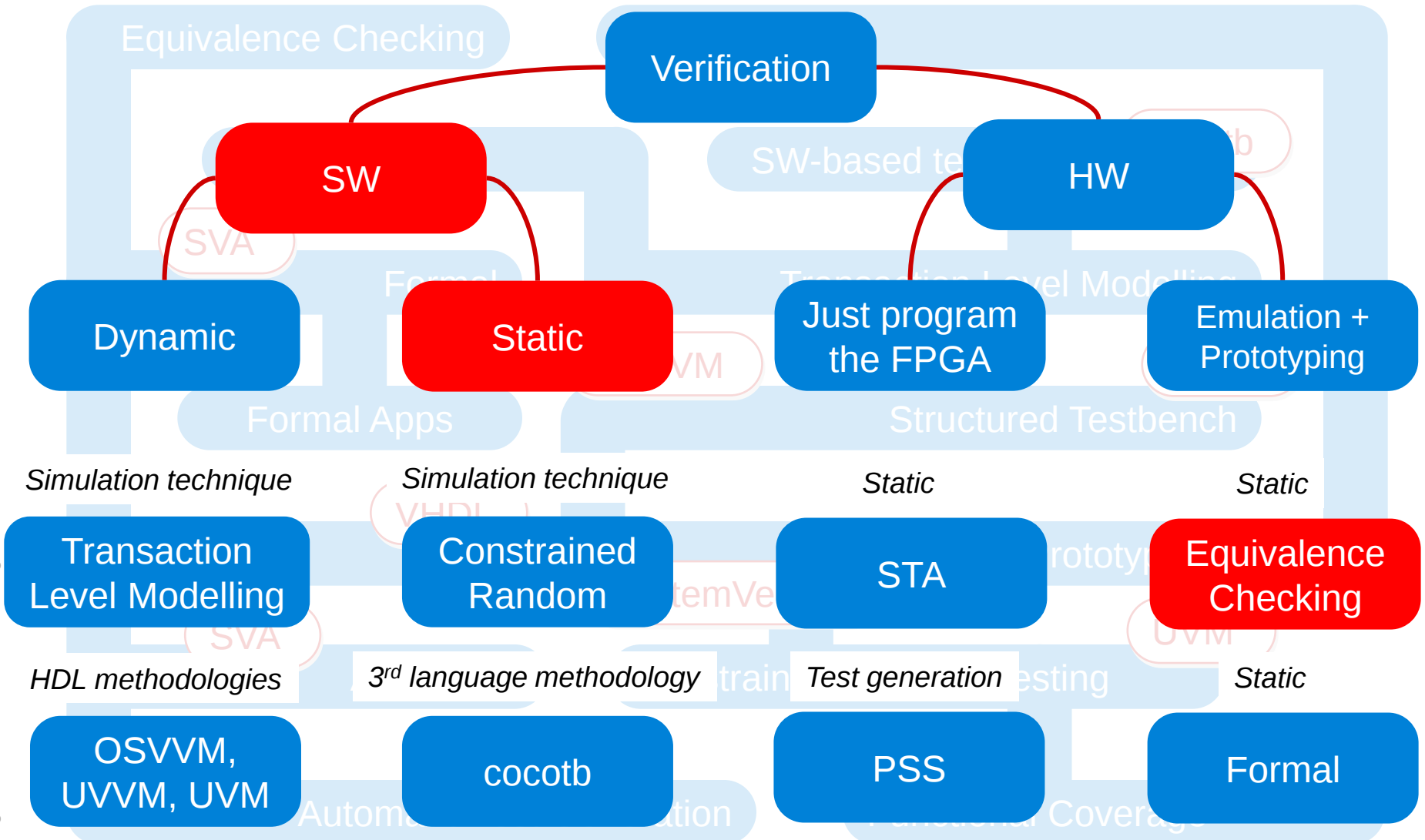
```
component pss_top {  
    ...  
    pool [NCPUS] cpu_r cpu_rp;  
    bind cpu_rp *;  
  
    pool [NMEMS] mem_r mem_rp;  
    bind mem_rp *;  
  
    pool [NSPIS] spi_r spi_rp;  
    bind spi_rp *;  
  
    action ref_model {  
        spi_c::a_mem_to_spi mem_to_spi_0, mem_to_spi_1;  
  
        activity {  
            parallel {  
                mem_to_spi_0;  
                mem_to_spi_1;  
            }  
        }  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Resources



```
component spi_c {  
  
  state spi_config_s {  
    rand spi_state_e spi_state;  
    constraint initial -> spi_state == NOT_SETUP;  
    rand int spi_id;  
  }  
  
  action a_setup_spi {  
  
    lock spi_r spi;  
    lock cpu_r cpu;  
  
    output spi_config_s spi_config;  
    constraint { spi_config.spi_state == SETUP; }  
    constraint { spi_config.spi_id == spi.spi_id; }  
  
    exec body {  
      f_spi_setup( cpu_to_spi, spi.spi_id );  
    }  
  }  
}
```

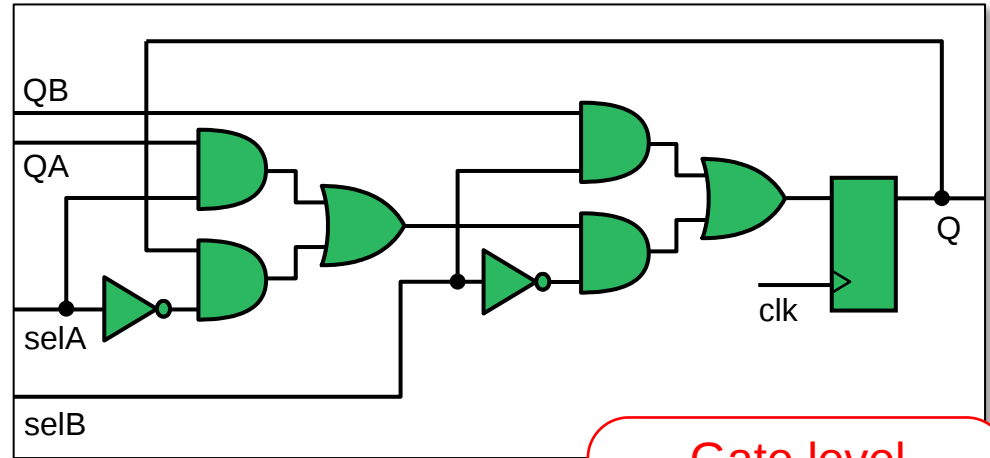
Verification Techniques



Logic Equivalency Checking

RTL

```
module selAB (  
  input  logic clk,  
  input  logic QA, selA, QB, selB,  
  output logic Q  
);  
  
  always @(posedge clk)  
  begin  
    if (selA) Q <= QA;  
    if (selB) Q <= QB;  
  end  
  
endmodule
```



Gate level

Are they functionally the same?

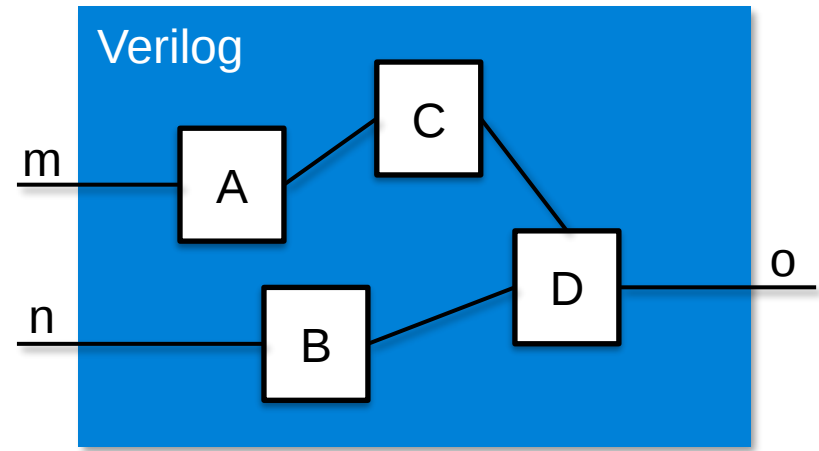
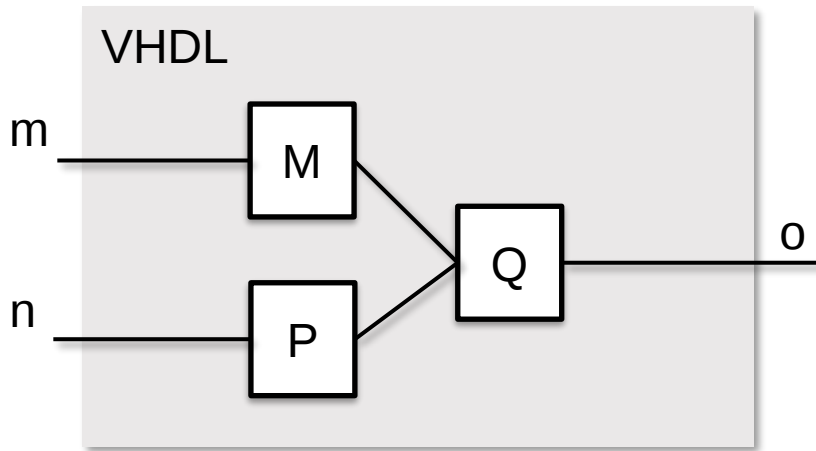
RTL versus gate-level netlist

Netlist versus netlist

Only works with recognizable equivalency points (signal names)

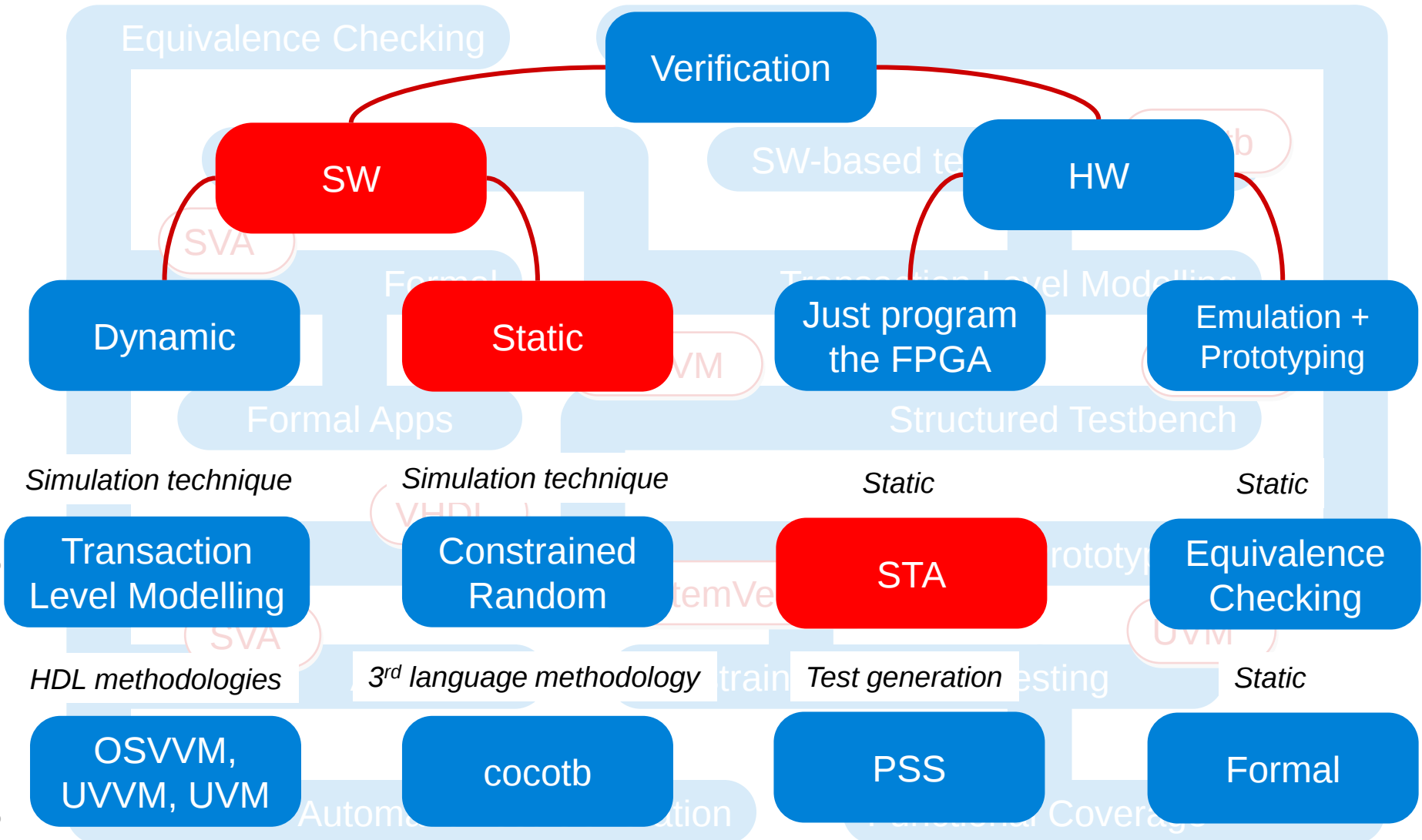
Retiming may break LEC (needs same number of registers)

Sequential Equivalency Checking



- Dynamic, not static like LEC – advances the clock
- Shows equivalency between different implementations
- Equivalency at the port-level
- RTL <-> RTL, RTL <-> HLS (SystemC/C/C++)

Verification Techniques



Static Timing Analysis Example



Source clock net: Q0.C

Worst case clock delay from origin Clock is 0.7 ns

Destination clock net: Q1.C

Worst case clock delay from origin Clock is 0.7 ns

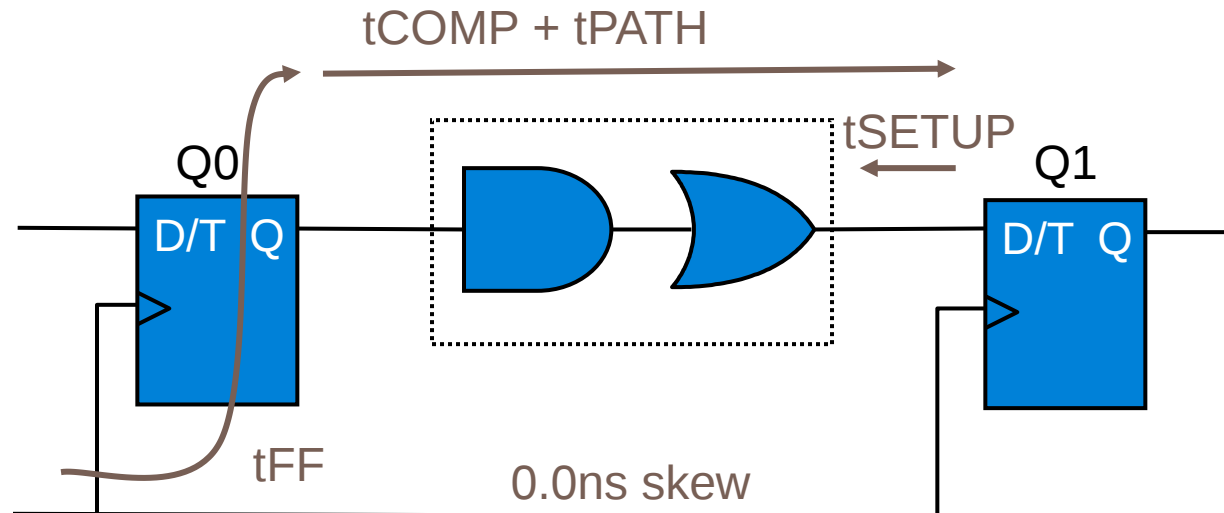
Source and destination clock skew: 0.0 ns

From: Q0.Q t_{FF} : 1.0 ns (1.0 ns)

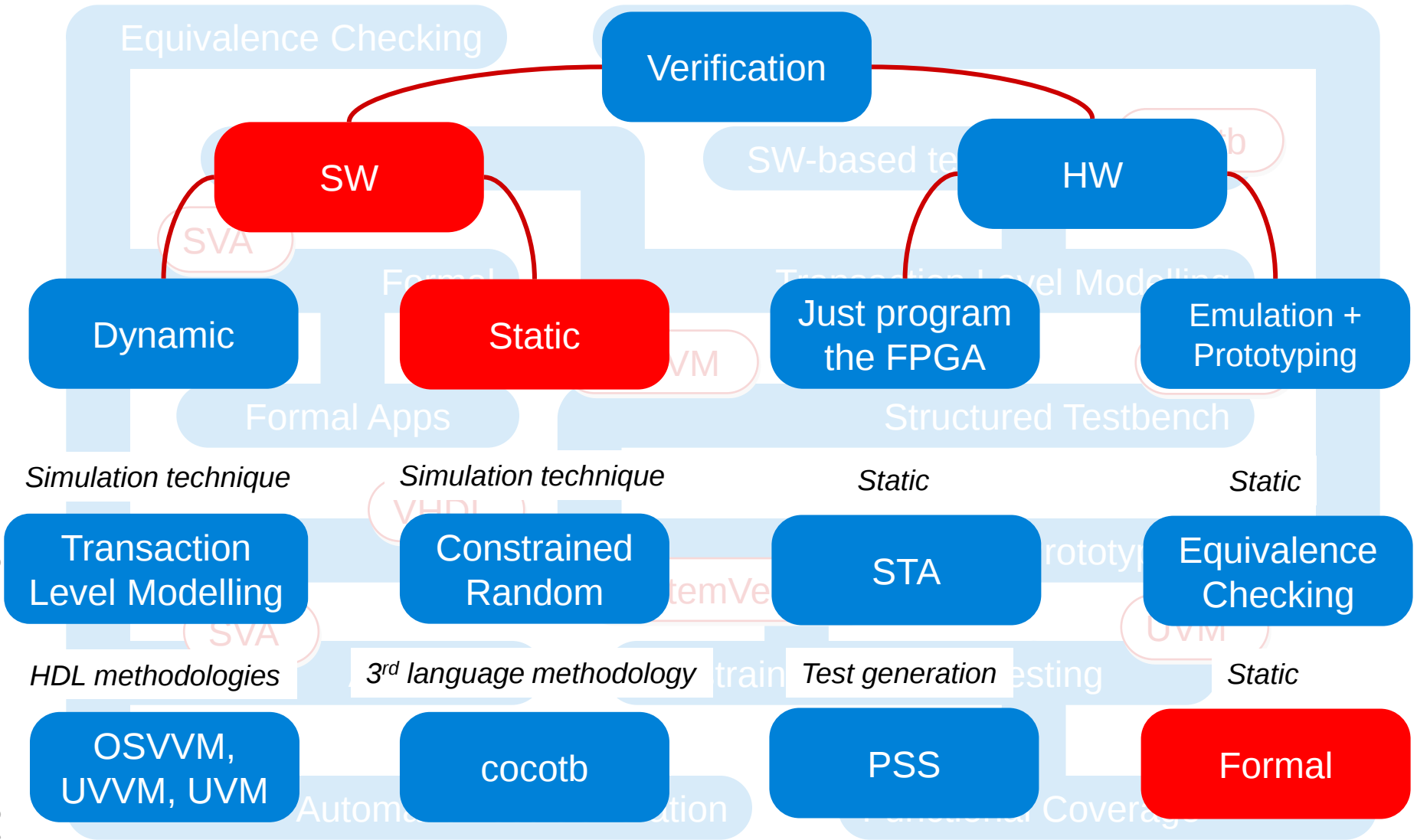
To: Q1.T $t_{COMP} + t_{PATH} + t_{SETUP}$: 4.7 ns (5.7 ns)

Target Clock period: 10 ns

Slack time: 4.3 ns



Verification Techniques



```
bit [31:0] d, dn;
```

```
bit [5:0] a, an;
```

```
bit [ 1:0] I, in;
```

```
default clocking cb @(posedge wb_clk_i); endclocking
```

```
asm_constant_data : assume property ( ##1 $stable(d) );
```

```
asm_another_addr  : assume property ( a != an );
```

```
asm_constant_addr : assume property ( ##1 $stable(a) );
```

```
asm_constant_index: assume property ( ##1 $stable(i) );
```

```
sequence write (addr, data, sel);
  ( wb_adr_i==addr && wb_dat_i==data && wb_sel_i==2**sel && wb_we_i )
  throughout
  ( (!wb_cyc_i && !wb_stb_i) ##1 (wb_cyc_i && wb_stb_i)[*2] );
endsequence
```

```
sequence read (addr, sel);
  ( wb_adr_i==addr &&                                     wb_sel_i==2**sel && !wb_we_i )
  throughout
  ( (!wb_cyc_i && !wb_stb_i) ##1 (wb_cyc_i && wb_stb_i)[*2] );
endsequence
```

```
ast_mem_correct: assert property (
  write(a*4, d, i) ##1
  (write(an*4, dn, in) or read(an*4, in))[*1:2] ##1 read(a*4, i) |->
  wb_dat_o[8*i+:8] == d[8*i+:8]
);
```

```
ast_ack_write: assert property ( write(a*4, d, i).triggered() |-> wb_ack_o );
```

```
ast_ack_read : assert property ( read(a*4, d, i).triggered() |-> wb_ack_o );
```

Formal

Property Table

No filter Filter on name a.b P

	Type	Name	Engine	Bound	Time	Task		Tra
Properties	Assume	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.asm_constant_data	?		0.0	<embedded>		
	Assume	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.asm_another_addr	?		0.0	<embedded>		
	Assume	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.asm_constant_addr	?		0.0	<embedded>		
	Assume	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.asm_constant_index	?		0.0	<embedded>		
Covergroups	Assert	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.ast_mem_correct	Hp (11)	Infinite	6.1	<embedded>		
	Cover (related)	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.ast_mem_correct:prec...	Hp	9	1.0	<embedded>		
	Assert	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.ast_ack_write	Hp (3)	Infinite	0.2	<embedded>		
	Cover (related)	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.ast_ack_write:precondi...	Hp	3	0.3	<embedded>		
	Assert	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.ast_ack_read	Hp (3)	Infinite	0.2	<embedded>		
	Cover (related)	wb_ram.wb_ram_ftb0.ast_ack_read:precondi...	Hp	3	0.3	<embedded>		

Common Formal Apps



- Names differ between tool vendors
- Similarly named apps might not do exactly the same thing
- There exist other apps not shown here

Formal property checking

Automatic property checking

Coverage analysis

X-Propagation checking

Connectivity checking

Control/status register checking

Sequential equivalence checking

Security path checking

SoC Design & Verification

» SystemVerilog » UVM » Formal
» SystemC » TLM-2.0

FPGA & Hardware Design

» VHDL » Verilog » SystemVerilog
» Tcl » AMD » Intel FPGA

Embedded Software & Arm

» Emb C/C++ » Emb Linux » Yocto » RTOS
» Security » Android » Arm » Rust » Zephyr

Python, AI & Machine Learning

» Python » Edge AI » Deep Learning